LINDENIA

ICONOGRAPHY

OF ORCHIDS

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LINDENIA

ICONOGRAPHY

OF ORCHIDS

CONDUCTED BY

J. LINDEN, LUCIEN LINDEN and EM. RODIGAS.

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1895.

Mo. Bot. Garden.
1897.

GHENT,

PRINTED BY EUG. VANDER HAEGHEN.

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PART LV. AUGUST 1895.

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OF ORCHIDS

CONDUCTED BY

J. LINDEN, LUCIEN LINDEN and EM. RODIGAS.

THE COLOURED PORTRAITS BY

P. DE PANNEMAEKER, A. GOOSSENS and J. GOFFART.

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Published by LUCIEN LINDEN

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BRUSSELS (BELGIUM).

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J. O'B.— GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, *April* 28, 1894, *p.* 528.

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CATTLEYA MOSSIAE HOOK. var. ALBA HORT. subvar. COELESTIS HORT. — CATTLEYA MOSSIAE HOOK. var. REINECKEANA HORT. subvar. EXQUISITA HORT.

PL. CDLXXXI.

CATTLEYA MOSSIAE HOOK. var. REINECKEANA HORT.
subvar. EXQUISITA HORT.

CATTLEYA MOSSIAE HOOK. var. ALBA HORT.
subvar. COELESTIS HORT.

CATTLEYA. Vide *Lindenia,* I, p. 15.
Cattleya Mossiae. Vide *Lindenia,* IV, p. 85.
1° *Var. Reineckeana*. Floribus albis, labelli disco luteo, lobi anterioris media parte purpureo striata.
Cattleya Reineckeana RCHB. F. *Bonpl.,* IV, p. 327.
Subvar. exquisita. Labelli lobo anteriore toto purpureo reticulato.
Subvar. exquisita HORT., *Journ. des Orch.,* VI, p. 122.
2° *Var. alba*. Floribus albis, praeter labelli discum luteo maculatum.
Subvar. coelestis. Lobi anterioris media parte parce violaceo-coeruleo striata.
Subvar. coelestis HORT. *Journ. des Orch.,* VI, p. 122.

Cattleya Mossiae var. Reineckeana is well known as one of the most charming and delicate varieties of the whole genus. The sub-variety *exquisita*, figured on our plate, is of a superior beauty, and was very much admired at a meeting of L'ORCHIDÉENNE, on June 9 last. Our readers will find its description in the annexed article, together with that of *C. Mossiae alba coelestis*, a quite distinct form having a light blue stain on the lip, and with a number of other choice varieties.

THE FINE SERIES OF VARIETIES OF CATTLEYA MOSSIAE ON SHOW AT " L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE „

The account of the last meeting of " L'ORCHIDÉENNE, „ the Brussels Society of Orchidists, which has partly appeared in the *Journal des Orchidées,* conveys to those amateurs who did not attend the meeting in Brussels on the 9th and 10th June, an unhappily feeble impression of the marvels that had been brought together by the principle Belgian Orchidists, the great point of attraction being the vast group of 200 flowered *Cattleya Mossiae* under the Central Pavillon of the winter garden, exhibited by Messrs LINDEN.

The numerous visitors were astonished at the multitude of new varieties, nearly all distinct from each other and abounding in such gorgeous colours, that no one could help but admire them. — Connoisseurs could not determine to which to give the palm,

those before the eye always appearing the most beautiful — everyone was enraptured with the incomparable richness revealed by this popular Orchid, from which it seemed almost impossible to discover anything new.

This marvellous display of bloom was however far from exhausted, to the first batch of fine varieties that opened, there succeeded others perhaps still finer — and 10 or 12 days after the meeting Messrs LINDEN had formed a new group of fresh varieties — distinctly superior to the first in point of brilliancy and splendour. Revisiting L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE on June 20st, I was somewhat surprised to find in the Central Pavillon, the group of the 200 *Cattleya Mossiae* that I had admired on the 9th. My surprise was still further increased when I perceived that the plants had been renewed, the varieties rewarded by the jury had already been divided up and placed into stock, and their place taken by others, and still the houses reserved for Cattleyas were full of varieties equally superb — probably five to ten thousand flowers expanded in all their beauty.

It is quite impossible to convey an adequate idea of their infinite variation, and only by seeing for oneself can any conception of their magnificence be formed. — Nevertheless it may be interesting to note the distinctive characteristics of a few here and there, and I have made a list of some of the varieties which may afford the reader some pleasure in running through and perhaps serve for future reference.

The following is a brief enumeration : —

Var. Jupiter. — Petals and sepals bright rose, the centre of the lip being red-purple bordered with pale rose, the sides of the throat spotted yellow and striped with brown.

Var. conspicua. — Lip beautifully fringed with a large purple blotch in the centre spreading out and fan-shaped towards the front of the lip — the sides of the throat are orange yellow.

Var. Victoriae. — Sepals and petals soft rose, the latter of great size, lip bright red, covered with a net-work of purple veins, at the sides of the throat is a large zone of white, having at the base a blotch of orange yellow, the margin is narrowly bordered rose.

Var. Miss. — Sepals and petals pale rosy lilac, labellum white with some purple veins running from the anterior of the tube — the sides of the throat are slightly blotched with golden yellow.

Var. ignea. — Sepals and petals soft rose, labellum soft rose, stained on the front with fiery red, the blotches at the sides of the throat are very large and are orange yellow striped with brown.

Var. aurantiaca. — Sepals and petals warm rosy lilac, the superior half of the front lobe of the labellum is covered by a large orange yellow blotch, with a net-work of brown veins, in front is a large streak of brillant red running up towards the tube in a central line — the border is bright rose.

Var. micans. — Sepals and petals very brillant rose — the tube also — centre of the lip soft purple, bordered rose, the middle of the throat is bright orange.

Var. citrina. — Sepals and petals soft rose, lip very large, the margin beautifully wavy and fringed — area white with a large citron yellow blotch at the entrance of the throat, channelled in front with soft reddish violet spread out like a fan.

Var. delicatissima. — Pale rose, large round lip, border beautifully fringed, white,

(*To be concluded on p. 7.*)

1 C. M. IMPERATOR
2 C. M. EXIMIA
3 C. M. MIREILLE
4 C. M. ARDENS
5 C. M. MAGENTA
6 C. M. AMPLISSIMA
7 C. M. AUROSA

A. Goossens pinx.

CATTLEYA MOSSIOE HOOK. varietates.

Chromolith. J. J. Gaffart, Bruxelles.

PL. CDLXXXII-CDLXXXIII.

CATTLEYA MOSSIAE HOOK. VARIETATES.

VAR. AMPLISSIMA.
VAR. IMPERATOR.
VAR. EXIMIA.
VAR. MIREILLE.
VAR. ARDENS.
VAR. MAGENTA.
VAR. AUROSA.

We to-day publish our first double-sized plate, which we trust will offer some interest to our readers, according to our endeavour.

For the amateurs who cannot compare their blooms with others it is often a difficult task to know the real value of a particular form in their collection, and when certain very variable Orchids, as *Cattleya Mossiae*, *C. Trianae*, *C. Mendeli*, *Odontoglossum crispum*, are to be dealt with, a written description is quite insufficient. It is for these reasons that we think it well to give to our readers some terms of comparison by grouping together, on one plate, several of the most distinct and beautiful varieties, which can be taken for excellent patterns, as well for their large size as for their bright or delicate colouring.

(*Concluded from p.* 6.)

bordered pale rose stained pale rose in the centre, with a double blotch of orange yellow, slightly extended each side of the throat.

Var. deliciosa. — Warm rose, with a red blotch spotted with purple on the front of the labellum which is bordered with pale rose, the entrance to the throat is primrose yellow.

Var. amethystina. — Soft rosy lilac, the lip is covered by a large uniformly coloured blotch of velvety reddish amethyst, with a pale rose margin beautifully crisped and fringed, the entrance to the throat is primrose yellow, not quite extending to the sides.

Var. citrata. — Soft rosy lilac lip, covered in the centre with deep red veins, at the entrance of the throat there is a large citron yellow zone.

Var. eximia. — Soft rose, lip very large and beautifully fringed round the margin, very dark purple in the centre, fording towards the anterior part, and margined white, upper part of disk orange yellow.

Var. aurantiaca lineata. — Labellum rose covered with a loose net-work of reddish purple veins, the side blotches of the throat run far down to the front of the labellum and up the sides of the tube, margin white beautifully waved.

Var. amplissima. — A magnificent variety with very large sepals and petals, finely waved and fringed — red covered with a network of a brighter shade; at the entrance of the tube are two small yellow blotches.

Var. spectabilis. — Sepals and petals warm rose, lip a lively rose veined with purple and bordered with light rose, at the entrance of the throat is a large band of golden yellow, streaked with brown.

Var. bella. — Sepals and petals soft rose, the latter being of remarkable size, the lip very large and round, a large bright red centre, surrounded by an area of white, with a beautiful rose border — at the sides of the throat are faint yellow blotches.

Var. imperator. — Sepals and petals pale rose with a border of a brighter shade, labellum very large, of a splendid form, waved, dark velvety red, bordered with white, at the lower part of throat a large transverse band of orange yellow, deepening in colour to the central zone of red — one of the most lovely Cattleyas known.

Var. Ambassador. — Rose, lip bright reddish purple, throat orange yellow running down on to the lip, margined pale rose, beautifully crisped and fringed.

Var. roseola. — Sepals and petals pale rose, brighter towards the margin, labellum pale rose, with a semi-circular zone of primrose yellow above the disk, veined with a net work of purple-margin white and charmingly fringed.

Var. Brillant. — Sepals and petals bright rose, tube red, anterior lobe very dark red, bordered white, finely fringed, on each side of throat a yellow blotch streaked with brown.

Var. Comtesse. — Sepals and petals warm rose, the latter very large, lip white with a large purple veined red blotch on the central area, the throat is bright orange yellow, the margins are very wavy and prettily crimped.

Var. Duc de Nassau. — Soft rose, labellum dark red — and rather extended, on the disk a large, deep orange blotch.

Var. Wiertz. — Sepals and petals bright rose, the lower part of the lip pale rose, the upper being bright orange bordered pale rose and finely fringed and waved.

Var. Comte de Flandre. — Sepals and petals warm rose, the latter very broad, incurved, labellum large and round rich purple with a pale rose border, orange yellow above the disk.

Var. Capitaine. — Lively rose, labellum fiery crimson, borders undulated and fringed, the sides of throat white, stained with pale yellow at the base.

Var. excelsior. — Warm rose, labellum very large, beautifully fringed, velvety red, margined white, large yellow blotches at sides of throat, the petals of this variety are very broad.

Var. Vivid. — Petals very large, brillant rose, labellum very large, pale rose, traced with dark red in the centre, on the disk, a large golden yellow blotch, covering nearly the half of the anterior lobe.

Var. Rubens. — Sepals and petals rosy lilac, the latter very broad. — Grand shaped labellum, having at each side of the throat two large white blotches stained with dark yellow at the base and in the centre a trail of velvety red enlarging towards the front. — Margin rose, fringed and wavy.

Var. aurosa. — Flower very large, bright rose, lip very large, fringed round the margin, centre lined with red, bordered rose, a large orange blotch above the disk.

Var. rose Diamond. — Sepals and petals very large undulated, bright rose, labellum deep reddish purple, margined pale rose, blotches of disk very large, bright yellow.

Var. Pacha. — Warm rosy lilac, lip ample, very vivid red with a fine border of clear rose, beautifully fringed, throat blotched with bright yellow and striped with brown expanding lines.

Var. tessellata. — Petals and sepals bright rose the latter very large, labellum of

(To be concluded on p. 9.)

CATTLEYA MOSSIAE HOOK. var. LINDEN'S CHAMPION HORT.

PL. CDLXXXIV.

CATTLEYA MOSSIAE HOOK. var. LINDEN'S CHAMPION HORT.

CATTLEYA. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 15.
Cattleya Mossiae. Vide *Lindenia*, IV, p. 85.
Var. Linden's Champion HORT., *Journ. des Orch.*, VI, p. 122.

This is beyond doubt one of the noblest and brightest known varieties of *C. Mossiae*. The effect of its massive flowers was very striking among the large group described by M. DE BOSSCHERE, which included a number of choice varieties; the very large and broad lip, fimbriate along the margin, and the purple-crimson blotch of the front-lobe, attracted every one's attention.

C. Mossiae Linden's Champion flowered a few days later than the greater part of the strain, and could not therefore be exhibited at the meeting of L'ORCHIDÉENNE, on June 9th. It may be well surmised that the committee would have granted it the highest award, for it was very much admired by all amateurs who could see it afterwards.

(Concluded from p. 8.)

great size with fringed and wavy margins, bright crimson, with a series of darker veins running through, bordered rose, at entrance of throat two pale yellow blotches.

Var. Colonel. — Glowing rose, large lip, front area blotches fiery crimsom, bordered with pale rose, nearly white, much undulated aud fringed, large yellow blotches in the throat, streaked with fawn-coloured lines.

Var. juvenilis. — Sepals and petals soft rose, margined deeper rose, labellum intense purple extending towards the tube in a large median line, throat yellow — margins rose, much undulated and fringed, tube bright rose; very distinct.

Var. aurea. — Brilliant rose, a large fiery crimson blotch on central area of the lip and golden yellow at the base, margined pale rose wavy and fringed.

Var. ardens. — Petals and sepals very large, brilliant rose, labellum very large, undulated, at the entrance of tube a massive golden blotch streaked with brown, centre area fiery crimson-purple margined with white.

Var. Juno. — Sepals and petals soft rose, lip purple red bordered pale rose, a large transverse stripe of golden yellow bars the entrance of the tube and covers the edges of the lateral lobes.

Var. Mireille. — The entire flower is of a soft rosy lilac, the lip is superbly formed, having several large undulations upon the edges and beautifully fringed all round, at each side is a large white stain, the disk is bright orange lightly striped with brown.

Var. magenta. — Sepals and petals very large, soft rose, with a nearly white band

running along the median vein, the lip is of a beautiful magenta purple, surrounded by a broad white margin exquisitely fringed, two small brownish yellow blotches occupy the sides of the throat.

Var. lilacina. — Vivid rosy lilac, lip covered by a large crimson blotch of uniform colour, margined white, the throat is blotched with brilliant yellow.

Var. alba coelestis. — Sepals and petals white, the latter very large and broad, lip very large, beautifully fringed, pure white — the centre of tube bright chrome yellow the front central portion of the lip is stained with a lovely violet blue. — An exquisite and remarkable variety.

Var. Reineckeana exquisita. — Petals and sepals pure white, labellum white, with vivid crimson stripes and veins, far more extended and distinct than in the ordinary form of *Reineckeana,* the throat is pale lemon yellow.

Var. Marechal. — Sepals and petals bright rose, the latter very broad, lip very large, deep crimson with rose-coloured margin, prettily fimbriated, the sides of the throat are blotched with orange yellow dotted crimson.

Var. Amiral. — Sepals and petals bright rose, the latter very large, lip large and round, deep fiery crimson, forked in the anterior part, the area is bordered with pale rose — the yellow blotches are only slightly extended.

Var. Linden's Champion. — Flowers of the largest size, and of most perfect shape — petals and sepals enormous, of a beautiful rose colour, the lip is also of immense size, oblong, very much undulated and fringed at the edges, a large velvety red-purple blotch covers the centre area, surrounded by a white margin, the edge being pale rose — the throat has two large bright orange-yellow blotches. *This is the " nec plus ultra " of Cattleya Mossiae.*

I have tried my best to do justice to this magnificent series of new varieties chosen from amongst thousands, but I must confess that no written words are capable of picturing their beauty, delicacy or richness. Numerous amateurs have been to see and admire the display since the meeting of June 9th, and they may control the fidelity of my notes. What a pity that such a group was not shown in the Great Exhibitions of neighbouring countries! In London for example, at the Temple, or at Manchester, at Paris or in other similar shows!! There has never been to my knowledge such a collection of ideal varieties of one particular species — and what a species! brought together.

Ch. De Bosschere.

ORCHIDÉES RECOMMANDÉES

CYCNOCHES CHLOROCHILON. — Cette remarquable Orchidée vient de fleurir, en excitant comme toujours beaucoup de curiosité. Les fleurs des Cycnoches peuvent être rangées, avec celles des Coryanthes, parmi les plus grandes de cette famille, et elles ont une forme singulière qui surprend vivement les profanes. Quoique cette espèce ne possède pas un coloris aussi attrayant que le *C. Loddigesi,* elle ne mérite pas moins de figurer dans toute collection d'amateur.

Les Cycnoches se cultivent à peu près de la même façon que les Catasetum et Mormodes, auxquels ils ressemblent beaucoup par le port. Ils réussissent facilement en serre chaude, avec des arrosages abondants, et forment chez moi des bulbes très volumineux.

***

VANDA MARRIOTTIANA. — Un amateur me demandait tout récemment des renseignements sur ce beau Vanda, qui avait fleuri dans sa collection au mois de juin, et dont la ressemblance avec un Phalaenopsis l'intriguait beaucoup.

Ce n'est pas une espèce, mais une variété du *V. Parishi,* qui a été découvert en 1862 par le vaillant explorateur dont il porte le nom. La variété *Marriottiana,* qui est beaucoup plus belle au point de vue du coloris, est assez analogue à ce point de vue au *Phalaenopsis Luddemanniana;* elle a les pétales et les sépales d'un rouge légèrement nuancé de brun, avec un peu de blanc à la base, et le labelle petit comme dans tous les Vanda, entièrement rouge magenta pourpré.

Au point de vue de la culture, cette plante n'offre qu'une particularité, c'est sa petite taille, qui permet de la cultiver en panier suspendu près du vitrage. Elle réclame des arrosages très abondants pendant la végétation, et beaucoup de soleil pendant tout le cours de l'année.

***

ONCIDIUM AMPLIATUM MAJUS. — Sa floraison est terminée depuis plus d'un mois, et la végétation est maintenant assez avancée; par suite les arrosages devront être abondants, et les plantes devront être placées le plus près possible du vitrage, ce qui profite au développement des pousses.

Cet Oncidium est un des plus recherchés des amateurs, et sa popularité est très légitime; ses fleurs sont disposées en grappes nombreuses et multiflores, très ramifiées et en même temps très denses; elles ont une forme élégante, et l'attention est surtout attirée par le labelle très ample, largement étalé, d'un coloris jaune pur extrêmement vif.

Cette espèce a les pseudobulbes très comprimés, presque plats, et appliqués les uns contre les autres; à cause de cette particularité de forme, elle est facile à cultiver sur tronc ou sur bloc, et dans ce cas on doit l'arroser très fréquemment.

***

ACINETA HRUBYANA. — Les Acineta sont très remarquables par la forme globuleuse de leurs fleurs, leur grosseur, et leur curieuse disposition en grappe dense pendante. L'*A. Hrubyana,* moins connu et beaucoup plus rare que la plupart de ses congénères,

est cependant un des plus remarquables. Ses fleurs, à en juger au moins par la plante que j'ai vue en fleurs il y a deux ou trois mois, sont particulièrement nombreuses (24 sur une inflorescence), et elles sont d'une grandeur exceptionnelle. Leur coloris blanc d'ivoire, seulement pointillé de rouge brunâtre, est très attrayant, et je considère cette espèce comme fort probablement la plus belle du genre entier.

Les Acineta, cultivés en serre tempérée, réussissent admirablement et forment des pseudobulbes très vigoureux.

* * *

AERIDES HOULLETIANUM. — Les fleurs de cette espèce assez rare sont grandes et d'un charmant coloris, maculé et strié de rouge pourpre sur le labelle, et au moment de l'été où elles apparaissent elles ne peuvent manquer d'être vivement appréciées par les amateurs.

Cette espèce fut décrite pour la première fois en 1872 par REICHENBACH, qui indiquait les pétales et sépales comme étant d'un brun jaunâtre, en ajoutant entre parenthèses « brun Bismarck. » J'ignore quelle est cette nuance, mais je constate que les pétales et les sépales de l'*A. Houlletianum* sont jaunes, d'un jaune mat et translucide, où je ne vois pas trace de brun.

L'*A. Mendeli,* très voisin de celui-ci, est décrit comme ayant les segments blancs, et cependant REICHENBACH le donne comme synonyme à l'*A. Houlletianum.*

(Journal des Orchidées.)

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Aerides suavissimum, Anguloa uniflora var. Treyerani, Burlingtonia pubescens, Catasetum barbatum var. spinosum, Cattleya bicolor, Cattleya × Hardyana var. Laversinensis, Coryanthes leucocorys, Cycnoches peruvianum, Cypripedium × vexillarium, Dendrobium × Ainsworthi, Dendrobium leucolophotum, Dendrobium superbiens, Diacrium bicornutum, Disa grandiflora, Laelia grandis var. tenebrosa, Laelia purpurata var. rosea, Laeliocattleya × Arnoldiana, Masdevallia coriacea, Mormodes Rolfeanum, Odontoglossum crispum var. xanthotes, Phalaenopsis violacea, Rhynchostylis coelestis, Selenipedium × calurum, Trichocentrum triquetrum.

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Cirrhopetalum Amesianum, Cypripedium exul var. Imschootianum, Dendrobium bigibbum var. albo-marginatum, Epidendrum Capartianum, Eulophiella Elisabethae, Habenaria militaris, Houlletia odoratissima, Lycaste lasioglossa, Miltonia Phalaenopsis, Odontoglossum × excellens var. dellense, Odontoglossum Pescatorei var. Lindeniae, Odontoglossum praestans, Peristeria Lindeni, Phaius tuberculosus, Saccolabium bellinum, Saccolabium Hendersonianum, Selenipedium caudatum var. Uropedium, Sobralia violacea, Stanhopea eburnea, Stanhopea Moliana, Stanhopea Wardii var. venusta, Stauropsis Warocqueana, Trichopilia brevis, Zygopetalum cerinum.

4th Volume

Anguloa uniflora var. eburnea, Bulbophyllum anceps, Bulbophyllum Dearei, Cattleya Aclandiae, Cattleya Alexandrae var. elegans, Cattleya Alexandrae var. tenebrosa, Cattleya × Brymeriana, Cattleya Dowiana var. Statteriana, Cattleya × Hardyana var. Gardeniana, Coryanthes macrocorys, Cypripedium × Leonae, Cyrtopodium punctatum, Dendrobium Macarthiae, Dendrobium nobile var. Cooksonianum, Epidendrum Wallisi, Grammangis Ellisii, Laeliocattleya × elegans var. Broomeana, Miltonia vexillaria var. virginalis, Odontoglossum Insleayi var. Imschootianum, Odontoglossum nebulosum, Stanhopea insignis, Vanda insignis, Zygopetalum graminifolium, Zygopetalum (Warscewiczella) Lindeni.

5th Volume

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6th Volume

Aerides Lawrenceae, Aganisia lepida, Catasetum Imschootianum, Catasetum Rodigasianum var. tenebrosum, Cattleya Aclandiae var. salmonea, Cattleya Eldorado var. Treyeranae, Cattleya velutina, Chondrorhyncha Chestertoni, Cymbidium grandiflorum var. punctatum, Cymbidium Lowianum, Cypripedium × Claudii, Cypripedium × conco-Lawre, Cypripedium × Lathamianum, Cypripedium × Lawrebel, Cypripedium philippinense, Cypripedium × Weathersianum, Galeandra Claesii, Laelia purpurata var. fastuosa, Laeliocattleya × eximia, Lycaste cinnabarina, Masdevallia × Pourbaixi, Maxillaria striata, Odontoglossum Thompsonianum, Odontoglossum Triomphe de Rambouillet, Vanda tricolor var. Hoveae, Zygopetalum grandiflorum.

7th Volume

Cattleya Aclandiae var. tigrina, Cattleya Eldorado var. Lindeni, Cattleya Eldorado var. Oweni, Cattleya Trianae var. Caparti, Cymbidium eburneum, Cypripedium × Dallemagnei, Cypripedium × Gibezianum, Cypripedium Godefroyae var. leucochilum, Cypripedium insigne var. montanum, Dendrobium Wardianum var. Lindeniae, Laelia × juvenilis, Laelio-Cattleya × Cauwenberghei, Laelio-Cattleya × elegans var. leucotata, Lycaste × Imschootiana, Lycaste Luciani, Masdevallia Davisi, Maxillaria mirabilis, Odontoglossum cirrhosum, Odontoglossum cordatum var. aureum, Odontoglossum crispum var. Dallemagneae, Odontoglossum crispum var. ocellatum, Odontoglossum crispum var. Waltonense, Odontoglossum Pescatorei var. Chaberiae, Trichopilia suavis, Zygopetalum intermedium var. peruvianum.

PART LVI. SEPTEMBER 1895.

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SACCOLABIUM AMPULLACEUM LINDL.

PL. CDLXXXV.

SACCOLABIUM AMPULLACEUM LINDL.

THE AMPULLACEOUS SACCOLABIUM.

SACCOLABIUM. Vide *Lindenia,* II, p. 99.

Saccolabium ampullaceum. Caule brevissimo, foliis crassissimis distichis ligulatis canaliculatis apice truncatis dentatis, racemis oblongis erectis foliis multo brevioribus, sepalis petalisque ovatis patentibus subaequalibus, labello angusto acuminato concavo calcare compresso pendulo duplo breviore.

Saccolabium ampullaceum LINDL. in *Sert. Orch.*, t. 17; *Journ. Linn. Soc.*, III, p. 35; PAXT. *Mag. Bot.*, XIII, p. 49; *Bot. Mag.*, pl. 5595; *Fl. Mag.*, pl. 393; WILL. *Orch. Alb.*, IV, pl. 191; HOOK., *Fl. Brit. Ind.*, VI, p. 64.

Aerides ampullaceum ROXB., *Fl. Ind.*, III, p. 476.

Saccolabium ampullaceum is a native of Sylhet, where it was discovered in 1813 by ROXBURGH; it was also found by HOOKER and THOMSON in Sikkim, about 1100 to 3000 feet above the sea-level.

It was first figured by Dr LINDLEY in 1838, in his *Sertum Orchidearum*, after a drawing belonging to the East Indian Company. It flowered a short time later at Chatsworth and in other collections, but it was not before 1865 that it became generally distributed in the gardens.

It is a charming little plant, of dwarf habit, like *S. Hendersonianum*, but giving a free and very pleasing display of flowers, which form a very dense oblong raceme; they are individually provided with a slender spur, one time again as long as the flower. The colour is a bright rosy carmine; the column is pure white and the anther yellow.

Being of dwarf habit, it may be advantageously treated in baskets or teak cylinders, hanging from the roof, and thrives well under a regular temperature of 18 to 22° C., in a very moist and bright atmosphere. It requires scarcely shading, as it leaves are thick and leathery, but in summer the humidity of the house must be maintained to near the saturation point, and the compost always alive and moist.

Le *Saccolabium ampullaceum* est originaire du Sylhet, où il fut découvert en 1813 par ROXBURGH ; il a été signalé par HOOKER et THOMSON, dans le Sikkim, à une altitude de 350 à 1000 mètres.

Il fut figuré pour la première fois par LINDLEY dans le *Sertum Orchidearum*, en 1838; cette planche était la copie d'un dessin appartenant à la East India

Company. Peu de temps après, il fleurit à Chatsworth et dans d'autres collections, mais ce n'est que vers 1865 qu'il fut réellement répandu dans les cultures.

C'est une charmante petite plante, de port nain comme le *S. Hendersonianum* et ne dépassant guère 15 centimètres de hauteur, mais produisant une floraison abondante et très remarquable. Les fleurs sont disposées en racèmes très serrés, formant une masse compacte, oblongue, d'un superbe effet. Elles sont remarquables, au point de vue botanique, par la longueur de l'éperon, deux fois aussi long que la fleur elle-même, et présentant vers le sommet une sorte de renflement ou d'ampoule, à laquelle fait allusion le nom spécifique, particularité qui s'observe également dans plusieurs Angraecum. Elles ont un coloris rose carminé vif très attrayant; lorsqu'on regarde chaque fleur en détail, on remarque, se détachant sur ce fond, la colonne blanc pur et l'anthère jaune. Mais à quelque distance, on n'aperçoit qu'une superbe hampe rose vif.

Grâce à sa petite taille, ce Saccolabium peut être cultivé avec avantage en panier suspendu, et orne d'une façon ravissante la partie supérieure de la serre chaude. Il se cultive avec une température régulière de 18 à 22° C., beaucoup d'humidité et de lumière en toute saison. Ses feuilles coriaces et épaisses ne craignent guère le soleil, et il est rarement nécessaire de l'ombrer, mais en été le cultivateur doit fréquemment humecter le compost et renouveler l'humidité de l'atmosphère.

L. L.

EULOPHIA CONGOENSIS COGN.

A. Goossens pinx. *P. De Pannemaeker chrom.*

PL. CDLXXXVI.

EULOPHIA CONGOENSIS COGN.

THE CONGOLAN EULOPHIA.

EULOPHIA. Sepala subaequilonga, inter se libera, lateralia patentia interdum basi columnae adnata. Petala sepalo postico similia vel vix latiora, cum eo patentia vel erecto conniventia. Labellum a basi columnae erectum, supra basin brevissime contractum, inter sepala lateralia in gibbum saccum vel calcar productum ; lobi laterales erecti, columnam amplectentes vel rarius obsoleti, medius patens vel recurvus, saepius latus, integer vel bilobus ; discus medio varie cristatus vel lamellatus. Columna brevis, crassa, apoda, saepius bialata ; clinandrium valde obliquum erectum, integrum. Anthera terminalis, opercularis, incumbens, semi-globosa, obtuse conica vel acuminata, biappendiculata vel interdum bicornuta, imperfecte bilocularis ; pollinia 4, ovoidea, cerea, per paria saepius connexa, postico minore, inappendiculata, anthera dehiscente stipiti brevi vel rarius elongata glandulae disciformis rostelli annexae. Capsula ovoidea vel oblonga, rarius elongata, erostris, pendula, costis prominulis crassiusculis.

Herbae terrestres, ~~caulibus~~ foliatis basi demum in pseudobulbos saepius anguste oblongos vel elongatos incrassatis. Folia disticha, saepius angusta, elongata, plicato-venosa. Scapi vel pedunculi aphylli multivaginati, ad basin caulis foliati laterales. Racemus simplex vel laxe paniculato-ramosus. Flores mediocres vel parvuli, pedicellati, conferti vel dissiti. Bracteae membranaceae, longiusculae vel parvae.

Eulophia R. BR. in *Bot. Reg.*, sub. tab. 686 (1823). — LINDL. *Gen. and Sp. Orch.*, p. 180 (1833). — BENTH. et HOOK. F. *Gen. Pl.*, III, p. 535 (1883). — L. LIND., *Orchid. exot.*, p. 767 (1894). — COGN. in *Journ. des Orch.*, VI, p. 175 (1895).

Eulophus R. BR. in *Bot. Reg.*, sub. tab. 578 (1821 — nomen tantum).

Cyrtopera LINDL. *Gen. and Sp. Orch.*, p. 189 (1833).

Orthochilus HOCHST. in A. RICH. *Fl. Abyss.* II, p. 284, tab. 82 (1851).

Eulophia congoensis. Pseudobulbis parvis, late globoso-conicis, transverse pluriannulatis, plurifoliatis ; foliis majusculis, oblongo lanceolatis, acutis, inferne in petiolum longe attenuatis ; scapo erecto teretiusculo, usque ad medium multifloro, foliis multo longiore ; bracteis lanceolato-linearibus, longe acuminatis, pedicellis subaequilongis ; floribus magnis, erecto-patulis, longiuscule pedicellatis ; sepalis petalisque aequilongis, oblongo-lanceolatis, breviter acuminatis 5-7 nerviis, planis, erecto-patulis, unilateralibus, sepalis lateralibus dorso subcristatis ; labello membranaceo, petalis subduplo longiore, trilobato, lobis lateralibus minutis erectis subrotundatis margine interiore cum columna leviter cohaerentibus, lobo terminali amplo late obovato apice subtruncato margine integerrimo, disco nudo basi ad medium leviter incrassato ; calcari nutante, gracillimo, subrecto, pedicellis aequilongo ; columna brevi, recta, dorso valde compressa et plana, margine crasse alata ; anthera depressa, apice cornibus 2 acutis valde divergentibus ornata.

Eulophia congoensis COGN. in *Journ. des Orchid.*, VI, p. 155 (1895).

The beautiful Eulophia figured on our annexed plate was introduced from Congo by Messrs LINDEN, L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, and flowered for the first time at their establishment.

It is closely allied to *E. guineensis* R. BR., a species which inhabits various districts of central and specially western tropical Africa; but the colour is quite different in the two species; moreover, the latter has notably narrower and more shortly petiolate leaves; the sepals and sepals strongly twisted, instead of flat; the front lobe of the lip ovate, acute at the apex and undulate-crenulate along the margin, with the spur more or less bent upwards, and the column curved

in front and somewhat keeled on the back. These differences, taken together, are sufficient, in our mind, to allow of considering the two plants as well distinct specifical types.

La charmante espèce d'Eulophia figurée ci-contre est originaire du Congo et a fleuri dans les serres de L'Horticulture Internationale durant tout le mois de juillet dernier.

Ses pseudobulbes sont assez petits, plus ou moins agglomérés, largement globuleux-coniques, hauts de 3 c^{m}, larges à la base de 3 1/2 c^{m}, marqués de plusieurs anneaux transversaux qui sont les cicatrices des anciennes feuilles, surmontés de plusieurs feuilles. Celles-ci sont assez grandes, dressées-étalées, à sommet assez fortement contourné en dehors, oblongues-lanceolées, aiguës, longuement atténuées inférieurement et rétrécies en un long pétiole assez grêle et profondément canaliculé, atteignant o^{m}6 à o^{m}7 de longueur; le limbe proprement dit est long de o^{m}19 à o^{m}20 et large de o^{m}8. Le scape, qui naît latéralement de la base des pseudobulbes, est dressé, droit, cylindrique, assez grêle, long de o^{m}70, chargé d'assez nombreuses fleurs dans sa moitié supérieure; pédicelles dressés ou un peu étalés, grêles, cylindriques, presque droits, longs de 12 à 14 m^{m}. Bractées étalées, linéaires-lancéolées, longuement acuminées, d'un vert clair légèrement saupoudré de rouge brunâtre, longues de 9-10 m^{m}. Ovaire plus ou moins arqué, à 6 légers sillons, vert nuancé de pourpre, long de 10-11 m^{m}. Sépales et pétales à peu près de même forme et de mêmes dimensions, dressés-étalés, tous tournés vers le haut en s'étalant un peu en éventail, plans, oblongs-lancéolées, brièvement acuminés, à 5 ou 7 fines nervures, longs de 22 à 24 m^{m}, larges de 4 à 5 m^{m}, d'un pourpre violacé intense, un peu plus pâles au sommet et vers les bords; les sépales latéraux ont leur nervure médiane saillante en dehors presque en forme de crête. Labelle membraneux, trilobé; lobes latéraux très petits, arrondis, dressés, un peu adhérents par leur bord interne avec les bords de la colonne; lobe terminal ample, presque plan, largement obovale, à sommet arrondi presque tronqué, à bords très entiers, d'un pourpre un peu nuancé de blanc, passant au blanchâtre vers la base, avec une large macule d'un pourpre violacé intense en dessous du centre où il est aussi un peu charnu, long de 3 1/2 c^{m}, large supérieurement de 32-33 m^{m}; éperon descendant ordinairement le long du pédicelle; très grêle, presque droit, un peu obtus au sommet, dilaté à la base, long de 2 1/2 c^{m}, d'un blanc verdâtre un peu nuancé de pourpre. Colonne droite, fortement comprimée d'avant en arrière, à dos plan, à bords amincis en ailes charnues, longue et large de 8 m^{m}, épaisse de 2 m^{m}, blanchâtre, fortement lavée de pourpre vers le sommet et plus légèrement sur les bords. Anthère déprimée, d'un fauve jaunâtre avec des points bruns, surmontée de deux cornes aiguës, étalées horizontalement et à pointe un peu recourbée.

A. Cogniaux.

CATASETUM STUPENDUM COGN.

P. De Pannemaeker chrom.

PL. CDLXXXVII.

CATASETUM STUPENDUM COGN.

THE ASTONISHING CATASETUM.

CATASETUM. Vide *Lindenia,* vol. I, p. 59.

Catasetum stupendum. Foliis elongatis, oblongo-spathulatis acutiusculis, inferne longe attenuatis; scapo erecto paucifloro; floribus amplis, longiuscule pedicellatis; sepalis membranaceis, anguste lanceolatis, acutissimis, margine involutis, dorsali erecto non incurvo, lateralibus leviter incurvis patentissimis et leviter deflexis; petalis membranaceis, lineari-lanceolatis, longe acuminatis, erectis, sepalo dorsali arcte conniventibus; labello carnoso, pendulo, sepalis lateralibus paullo breviore, obovato-suborbiculari, apice rotundato, non lobato margine inferna integerrimo lateraliter superneque longiuscule inaequaliter fimbriato, limbo satis convexo superne obscure lateque costato supra basin profundiuscule angusteque saccato, sacci ore transverse dilatato margine antice posticeque prominente; columna longissima, crassa, leviter clavata, apice longe rostrata, antennis elongatis divergentibus laevibusque.

Catasetum stupendum COGN. in *Journ. des Orchid.,* VI, p. 13 (1895).

This, one of the many novelties recently introduced, deserves certainly attention on account of the size of its flowers, of their distinct colouring and strange shape. It flowered for the first time during the last winter among the collections of L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, Brussels.

Like nearly all its congeners, this species is dicœcious, and the flowers represented on our present plate are the male ones, the female ones being not known yet. It belongs to Mr. ROLFE's section *Myanthus*, and to the first division of that section.

It comes not very near to any species of the same group, although it bears some general analogy to *C. saccatum* LDL., but it will be seen, at a glance on the figure of this species (*Lindenia*, pl. 269), that the differences are numerous, the lip notably having a very distinct form in the two species.

Parmi les nombreuses nouveautés que le genre Catasetum nous a fournies dans ces derniers temps, celle-ci est certainement remarquable par les dimensions de ses fleurs, par leur coloris spécial et surtout par leur conformation étrange. Introduite du Pérou par L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, elle a fleuri l'hiver dernier dans les serres de la célèbre Société bruxelloise.

Le *C. stupendum* a des pseudobulbes coniques, un peu comprimés, hauts de dix centimètres, d'un vert clair, couverts des débris des vieilles feuilles, réduites à l'état de minces pellicules blanchâtres. Feuilles longuement oblongues-spathulées, un peu aiguës, fortement atténuées inférieurement, à 5-7 nervures très saillantes à la face inférieure, d'un vert clair, dressées avec le sommet un peu

réfléchi, atteignant 0^m38 de longueur sur 0^m05 de largeur. Grappes dressées, lâches, portant 4 ou 5 fleurs, à pédoncule assez grêle, d'un pourpre brun; pédicelles dressés-étalés, d'un pourpre foncé, longs de 0^m05. Sépales membraneux, étroitement lancéolés, très aigus, assez concaves, à bords involutés, d'un brun foncé un peu pourpré, légèrement teintés de vert sur les bords et au sommet, longs de 6 à 8 c^m, larges de 1 à 1 1/2 c^m, le dorsal dressé, les latéraux très étalés et un peu défléchis, légèrement incurvés. Pétales membraneux, linéaires-lancéolés, longuement acuminés, connivents avec le sépale dorsal et de même longueur que lui, d'un brun foncé nuancé de vert surtout dans la partie supérieure. Labelle charnu, pendant, long de 5 1/2 à 7 c^m sur 5 à 6 c^m de largeur, à contour obovale-subor-biculaire, à sommet arrondi, non lobé, à bords assez longuement et inégalement fimbriés excepté vers la base où ils sont entiers; limbe assez convexe, présentant une sorte de large côte dans sa partie supérieure, et un peu au-dessus de sa base un sac étroit et profond, dont l'ouverture est dilatée transversalement et dont les bords sont un peu saillants, surtout en avant et en arrière où ils forment presque une dent; face supérieure d'un beau vert clair avec nombreuses petites macules d'un brun pourpré, blanc autour de la poche; face inférieure d'un brun foncé vers la base, le reste vert maculé et presque strié de brun pourpre. Colonne dressée, épaisse, demi-cylindrique, un peu rétrécie inférieurement, surmontée d'un bec long de 1 1/2 c^m, longue en tout de 5-5 1/2 c^m, d'un jaune verdâtre, maculée de brun pourprée dans la partie postérieure, ainsi qu'à la base en avant; antennes allongées, d'un jaune verdâtre, la droite à peine arquée projetée en avant et longue de 2 1/2 à 3 c^m, la gauche un peu plus courte, flexueuse et plus ou moins projetée à droite.

Il est à remarquer que, comme presque toutes ses congénères, cette espèce est dioïque, et que notre description se rapporte exclusivement au pied mâle, celui que représente notre planche et le seul qui soit connu jusqu'ici. Dans la classification de M. Rolfe, dont nous avons exposé les bases précédemment (*Lindenia*, X, p. 54), elle doit être rattachée à la section *Myanthus*, caractérisée par : « Fleurs dioïques; labelle tourné en haut et concave en forme de casque dans les fleurs femelles, tourné en bas et beaucoup plus plat dans les fleurs mâles; colonne munie de deux antennes, tantôt l'une d'elles seulement, tantôt les deux étant dirigées en avant et sensitives. » Elle rentre dans la première division de cette section, celle dans laquelle *les antennes sont dans des plans différents, l'une d'elles seulement étant sensitive*.

Elle n'a d'affinité bien grande avec aucune des espèces que nous connaissons dans ce groupe. Elle a bien quelque analogie avec le *C. saccatum* Ldl.; mais il suffira de jeter un coup d'œil sur la figure qui représente ce dernier (*Lindenia*, VI, pl. 269) pour constater les nombreuses différences qui les séparent, le labelle entre autres étant de forme toute différente dans les deux espèces.

A. Cogniaux.

VANDA PARISHI RCHB. F. var. MARRIOTTIANA RCHB. F.

A. Goossens pinx. *J. Goffart chrom.*

PL. CDLXXXVIII.

VANDA PARISHI RCHB. F. var. MARRIOTTIANA RCHB. F.

THE REV. C. S. PARISH'S VANDA, SIR W. H. MARRIOTT'S VARIETY.

VANDA. Vide *Lindenia,* I, p. 47.

Vanda Parishi. Sepalis petalisque cuneato oblongis acutis subundulatis, labelli auriculis angustis apice lineari ligulatis, in calcar gibbum parvum basi exeuntibus, antice in laminam rhombeam sub apice gibbam, linea media carinatam expansis, callo conico in basi laminae.

Planta minor ex icone parishiana nunc spithamaea; folia late ligulata apice inaequali biloba densa, valde carnosa; pedunculus arrectus pauciflorus (8-florus) grandiflorus; sepala et petala flava maculis multis rotundis brunneis, basi intus alba; labellum parte inferiori album striis geminis aurantiacis, parte anteriori violacea, columna alba; callus in fundo conicus violaceus; caudicula longius ligulata sub polliniis, dilatata; glandula triangula.

Vanda Parishi RCHB. F. in *Xen. Orch.*, II, p. 138; ID., *Gard. Chron.*, 1870, p. 890. — WILL. *Orch. Alb.*, I, pl. 15. — HOOK. *Fl. Brit. Ind.*, VI, p. 51.

Var. Marriottiana. Petalis sepalisque malvaceo-roseis, rubro punctulatis; columna alba, purpureo-maculata; labelli auriculis albis, purpureo striatis.

Var. Marriottiana RCHB. F. in *Gard. Chron.*, 1880, p. 743. — WILL. *Orch. Alb.*, II, pl. 61. — N. E. BR. in *Gard. Chron.*, 1883, p. 307. — *Journ. Orch.*, VI, 165.

Vanda Parishi bears the name of the well-known traveller to whom we are indebted for so much valuable contributions to the flora of tropical Asia, and by whom it was first introduced in 1862. The species was lost sight off shortly afterwards, and re-appeared in the gardens only eight years later, through an importation of Messrs HUGH LOW & C°.

It is a native of Moulmein, and is apparently somewhat rare in its natural state, having always been imported in small quantities. A few plants only of it are to be found in the great collections.

The variety *Mariottiana* is far more richly coloured and more highly appreciated than the type, and one of the gems of the indian house. It flowered for the first time and was described in 1880. Its story was recently traced by the well-known italian amateur, Mr. J. Ross, in a letter directed to the *Journal des Orchidées*.

Le *Vanda Parishi* porte le nom du célèbre explorateur auquel sont dues tant de précieuses découvertes dans la flore asiatique, et qui l'introduisit pour la première fois en 1862. L'espèce fut perdue peu de temps après, et ne fit sa réapparition dans les cultures qu'en 1870, grâce à une importation de MM. HUGH Low et C°. Elle est originaire du Moulmein, où elle est probablement assez rare à l'état naturel, car elle n'a jamais été importée en grandes quantités et

n'est représentée encore actuellement dans les cultures que par un petit nombre d'exemplaires.

La variété *Marriottiana*, beaucoup plus riche comme coloris que le type et beaucoup plus recherchée, est une des plus brillantes Orchidées de la serre chaude. Elle a paru pour la première fois et a été décrite en 1880. Son histoire a été retracée récemment par M. J. Ross, dans une lettre adressée au *Journal des Orchidées*, de la façon suivante :

« Ce Vanda fut découvert par Boxall, le collecteur de Hugh Low et C°, dans les bois d'un de mes amis, près de Mandalay, en Birmanie. Mon ami, en accordant son consentement à M. Boxall d'exploiter ses bois, lui a fourni aussi ses grandes forêts indigènes, à condition qu'une part de tout ce qui serait trouvé, me serait destinée à moi.

« Le hasard a voulu que j'ai eu tous les *Vanda Parishi Marriottiana*, qu'on croyait n'être que le *V. Parishi* ordinaire.

« Ne sachant quoi faire de quelques centaines de ces plantes, j'en ai fait vendre aux enchères chez Stevens une quantité. La première à fleurir était dans la collection de Sir William Mariott, et reconnue pour une nouveauté, elle a reçu son nom. Très peu de temps après, plusieurs exemplaires ont fleuri chez moi. Tant que je sais, la plante n'a pas été retrouvée, et je crois que les plantes actuellement en culture dérivent de cette seule importation. »

L. L.

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J. O'B.— GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, *April* 28, 1894, *p.* 528.

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LAELIOCATTLEYA × SCHULZIANA L. LIND.

A. Goossens pinx. J. Goffart chrom.

PL. CDLXXXIX.

LAELIOCATTLEYA × SCHULZIANA L. LIND.

Mr. JOHN SCHULZ'S LAELIOCATTLEYA.

LAELIOCATTLEYA. Vide *Lindenia,* VII, p. 25.
Laeliocattleya × *Schulziana* L. LIND., infra.

The present form, which we have much pleasure in dedicating to the distinguished Russian orchidist, Mr. JOHN SCHULZ, is by no way less beautiful than those previously figured in this work, and affords a proof of how wide and charming is the range of variations offered by the crossing of *Laeliocattleya* × *elegans* with the numerous forms of *Cattleya labiata*. Its peculiar merits are the elegant shape and the bright rosy lilac colour of the petals and sepals, the large size and intense dark red hue of the lip. The plant, moreover, is very floriferous, as it may be seen on the annexed plate.

Le croisement du *Laeliocattleya* × *elegans* avec les diverses variétés du *C. labiata* fournit une série extrêmement riche de formes distinctes et charmantes. Nous en avons déjà publié plusieurs; celle que nous figurons aujourd'hui, et que nous dédions à l'éminent amateur russe M. JOHN SCHULZ, n'est pas moins belle que ses devancières. Elle est remarquable par la forme très élégante et le coloris rose lilacé vif des pétales et sépales, par l'ampleur et l'intensité du labelle rouge foncé, maculé jusque sur les bords supérieurs des lobes latéraux. C'est, d'autre part, une plante très florifère, comme on peut en juger d'après notre planche, et elle sera vivement appréciée par tous les amateurs de ces belles Orchidées de serre tempérée.

C'est surtout dans ce groupe que l'on peut concevoir la prodigieuse richesse des ressources que nous offre l'hybridation. Chaque croisement de deux espèces typiques produit déjà un certain nombre de descendants distincts, ainsi qu'on peut s'en rendre compte, par exemple, dans le cas du *Cattleya* × *Hardyana :* ce n'est pas un seul hybride fixe qui est sorti de la fécondation croisée du *C. gigas* et du *C. aurea*, mais une série de sept ou huit formes au moins, très différentes entre elles. Si l'on croise maintenant le *C.* × *Hardyana* avec une espèce nouvelle, on est en droit d'espérer d'en obtenir un nombre considérable de variétés distinctes. De même, le *Laeliocattleya* × *elegans*, si variable à l'état naturel, en y

rattachant la variété *Schilleriana*, fournira par son croisement avec les Cattleya ou les Laelia une mine féconde d'hybrides de haute valeur.

Tout récemment encore, son croisement avec le *C. gigas* a donné un produit d'une très grande beauté, le *Laeliocattleya* × *Clonia*. Une immense série d'hybrides de Cattleya est encore en réserve, notamment dans les serres du Parc Léopold, et l'on peut prédire qu'un avenir très rapproché nous révèlera des merveilles en nombre indéfini. C'est par milliers que l'on doit compter les semis élevés actuellement à L'Horticulture Internationale, à tous les degrés de développement, et appartenant, non pas seulement aux genres les plus célèbres et les plus populaires, mais aussi à d'autres plus rares ou plus obscurs, quoique les premiers, bien entendu, forment la très grande majorité. L'expérience quotidienne rend faciles les opérations qui paraissaient, il y a peu de temps, d'une difficulté insurmontable. Les semis d'Odontoglossum poussent admirablement, et certains Cattleya aussi vite que les Cypripedium. Rien n'est plus passionnant que de suivre, jour par jour, la croissance de ces petites plantes dont chacune est une énigme et promet tant d'heureuses surprises.

Après l'époque des grandes explorations, des découvertes capitales effectuées vers 1840-1850, l'ère qui s'ouvre actuellement est celle où il y aura le plus de plaisir à être orchidophile.

L. L.

CATTLEYA SKINNERI LINDL. var. OCULATA HORT.

PL. CDXC.

CATTLEYA SKINNERI LINDL. var. OCULATA HORT.

G. URE-SKINNER'S CATTLEYA, OCELLATE VARIETY.

CATTLEYA. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 15.

Cattleya Skinneri. Pseudobulbis valde incrassatis oblongis basi attenuatis, foliis binis oblongis obtusis, pedunculo plurifloro, sepalis oblongis, petalis ovato-rotundis, labello panduriformi obscure trilobo, lobis lateralibus convolutis, terminali lato brevi retuso, disco canaliculato, columna perbrevi.

Cattleya Skinneri LINDL., *Bot. Reg.*, 1840, Misc. 83. — BATEM., *Orch. Mex. et Guatem.*, pl. 13. — PAXT., *Mag. Bot.*, XI, p. 193. — *Bot. Mag.*, pl. 4270.

Epidendrum Hugelianum RCHB. F. *Xen. Orch.*, II, p. 29.

Var. oculata HORT., passim.

Cattleya Skinneri was discovered in 1836 by G. URE-SKINNER, to whom it is dedicated. It is found in the low regions of Guatemala; Dr OERSTED and WARSCEWICZ collected it also in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Its flowers are not amongst the largest in the genus, but they are very numerous, rather broad and massive, and form in the aggregate a beautiful display. When grown in large specimens, as those which are to be seen in the great collections and at the shows of April and May, *C. Skinneri* is certainly one of the most attracting Orchids.

The variety *oculata* is the best form of this species; its name refers to the dark maroon purple blotch existing at the base of the lip. The whole flower also is of a deeper colour.

In the regions of Central America where *C. Skinneri* grows, it is frequently called *Flor de San Sebastian*, and we read in the *Botanical Magazine* that the country people decorate the temples and shrines of their favourite saint with a profusion of flowers of this species. This is not a unique case of a superstition or special favour attaching to Orchids in their native country, and it must be acknowledged that it is not only in our refined civilization that their beauty excits admiration.

Le *Cattleya Skinneri* fut découvert en 1836 par G. URE-SKINNER, à qui il est dédié. Il est originaire des régions basses du Guatemala, du Nicaragua et de Costa Rica, et fut collecté dans ces deux dernières régions par le Dr OERSTED et par WARSCEWICZ.

Il est particulièrement remarquable par l'abondance et le coloris très vif de

ses fleurs. Celles-ci sont produites en bouquets de 6 à 9 ou 10, au sommet de pédoncules assez courts, dépassant de peu les feuilles. Elles ne sont pas très grandes, mais assez larges, et elles produisent par leur masse un effet superbe. Présenté en fort spécimen, comme on le voit assez fréquemment dans les grandes collections ou aux expositions au mois d'avril ou mai, le *Cattleya Skinneri* est une des Orchidées les plus attrayantes.

La variété *oculata* se distingue par un coloris plus vif et l'existence dans la gorge du labelle d'une tache brun pourpré sombre qui fait admirablement ressortir le blanc pur de l'aire centrale. C'est la forme la plus appréciée de cette belle espèce.

Le *C. Skinneri* est fréquemment désigné, dans les régions de l'Amérique Centrale d'où il est originaire, sous le nom de *Flor de San Sebastian*, et il paraît, d'après le *Botanical Magazine*, que les indigènes ornent les temples et les autels de leur saint favori d'une profusion de fleurs de cette espèce à l'époque de leur épanouissement. Ce n'est pas d'ailleurs le seul exemple d'une superstition ou d'une faveur spéciale se rattachant aux Orchidées dans leurs pays d'origine, et il faut bien reconnaître que leur beauté n'est pas admirée seulement de nos civilisations raffinées.

VANDA SPATHULATA SPRENG.

P. De Pannemaeker chrom.

PL. CDXCI.

VANDA SPATHULATA SPRENG.

VANDA. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 47.

Vanda spathulata. Foliis ovato-oblongis oblique emarginatis, racemis erectis multifloris foliis et caule multo longioribus, sepalis petalisque oblongis obtusis planis, labelli hypochilio antice bicalloso, epichilio rhomboideo apice incurvo medio cristato, ovario hexagonoptero.

Species pulcherrima. Folia et racemi guttulis sanguineis notati. Flores aurei, immaculati, hypochilio intus albo.

Vanda spathulata SPRENG. Syst., 3, 719. — LINDL. *Orchid. Pl., Vand.*

Ponnampon Maravara SCHEEDE, 12, t. 3.

Epidendrum spathulatum LINN., *Syst. Pl.*, 1348.

Limodorum spathulatum WILLD., *Sp.*, 4, 125.

Aerides maculatum SMITH ! in Rees. Suppl.

Hab. in Mysore. Buchanan, Wight (3 sp. comm. cel. Wight).

Although known to science over fifty years, this beautiful golden yellow Vanda, which seems to inhabit a wide range, extending along the Mysore Hills to Ceylon, has never been introduced to gardens, other than as an occasional plant, and therefore Orchid growers may be said to have never had a chance of growing it to that perfection, which would admit of its producing its wealth of bloom, which always strikes those who see it in its native habitat with boundless admiration. Information from those who have seen it growing in wild points to the fact, that the plant should have abundance of light when cultivated, for naturally it grows on trees, above which the tips of the plants appear, and with them their gorgeous blooms, wich are often mistaken for the flowers of the tree on which it is growing. The growth of the tree keeps pace with the growth of the Vanda, and thus it always occupies the same position. Altough well-known to searchers among Orchid literature, it is yet a plant practically new to gardens, and in them has yet to become the favourite it merits to be.

JAMES O'BRIEN.

Quoique connu des botanistes depuis plus de cinquante ans, ce beau Vanda jaune d'or, qui paraît d'ailleurs avoir une aire de dispersion étendue, allant jusqu'à Ceylan et aux collines de Mysore, n'a jamais été, à proprement parler, introduit dans les cultures. Il n'y a fait son apparition qu'accidentellement, et l'on peut dire que les cultivateurs d'Orchidées n'ont jamais eu l'occasion de l'obtenir dans l'état de splendeur où il se révèlerait, chargé de cette profusion de fleurs qui produit toujours tant d'impression et d'admiration sur les personnes qui le voient à l'état de nature dans sa patrie.

D'après les renseignements communiqués par les voyageurs qui ont vu la plante dans son pays d'origine, elle doit recevoir dans les cultures une lumière abondante, car elle pousse naturellement sur des arbres, au-dessus desquels se dresse le sommet des plantes, chargé de fleurs éclatantes que l'on prend souvent pour les fleurs de l'arbre sur lequel elles croissent. L'arbre s'accroît en même temps et avec la même vitesse que le Vanda, de sorte que celui-ci reste toujours dans la même situation.

Tout en étant connu de ceux qui étudient la littérature des Orchidées, le *Vanda spathulata* est encore à peu près nouveau dans les cultures, et n'a pas jusqu'ici pris la place éminente qu'il mérite d'occuper.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM LINDL. var. LUTEO-RADIATUM HORT.

PL. CDXCII.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM LIND. var. LUTEO-RADIATUM HORT.

THE CRISPED ODONTOGLOSSUM, YELLOW-RADIATE VARIETY.

ODONTOGLOSSUM. Vide *Lindenia,* I, p. 11.
Odontoglossum crispum. Vide *Lindenia,* I, p. 99.
Var. luteo-radiatum. Sepalis petalisque secundum lineam mediam luteo radiatis.
Var. luteo-radiatum LIND., *supra.*

The new variety here figured stand conspicuous among the many varieties which are received notice, for its very rare and even exceptional colouring.

It is not unfrequent to observe a more or less yellow shade in the various forms of *Odontoglossum crispum*, but always mixed with brownish red or rosy lilac; there are other varieties with a yellow blotch at the base of the lip only, whilst the sepals and petals are pure white. In one variety, *O. crispum xanthotes*, figured in the present work a few years ago, may be noticed a white and yellow colour, but there are only some few yellow spots. The variety *luteo-radiatum* has very conspicuous yellow bands along the median line of the petals and sepals, which constitute a very distinct and beautiful character.

Our plate was prepared after a plant which bloomed during last spring at L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, Brussels, and which was then quite recently imported and rather weak. It may be expected therefore that it will improve under cultivation, and give in the future larger blooms of a better substance.

La nouvelle variété que nous figurons aujourd'hui se distingue par un coloris très rare et même exceptionnel dans l'espèce si variable dont nous avons déjà publié tant de formes.

Il est assez fréquent de trouver un coloris plus ou moins mélangé de jaune dans les *Odontoglossum crispum;* mais cette nuance est ordinairement combinée avec du rouge-brun ou du rose lilacé. La plupart des variétés connues sont maculées des diverses teintes du rouge et du rose. Celles qui n'ont pas de macules de ce genre sont entièrement blanches, à part le labelle, qui est communément taché de jaune à la base. Dans une seule forme, l'*O. crispum xanthotes*, qui a été figuré dans cet ouvrage, le jaune apparaît en dehors de la base du labelle, mais c'est sous forme de gros points peu nombreux.

La variété dont nous nous occupons aujourd'hui porte des bandes jaunes très nettes le long de la ligne médiane des pétales et des sépales, ce qui lui donne un caractère tout à fait distinct. Elle a été peinte d'après une plante en fleurs au printemps dernier dans les serres de L'Horticulture Internationale. La plante en question était assez faible et d'importation récente, et il y a lieu d'espérer qu'elle donnera dans la suite des fleurs encore plus grandes et mieux étoffées.

L'*Odontoglossum crispum*, ses variétés et les hybrides naturels qui s'y rattachent, constituent un groupe d'une remarquable richesse en coloris variés. Avec ces seules plantes, on peut former des massifs sur une tablette de serre, ou des bouquets dans un surtout, offrant les plus riches et les plus gracieuses combinaisons de nuances, avec des formes exquises. Lorsque l'hybridation aura fait encore quelques progrès, et qu'on sera parvenu à « améliorer » les Odontoglossum par des croisements spécifiques, ce qu'on paraît un peu trop négliger jusqu'à présent, on pourra espérer de produire des merveilles incomparables, aujourd'hui raretés exceptionnelles, mais bientôt presque aussi répandues que les formes ordinaires d'à présent.

RHYNCHOSTYLIS RETUSA BLUME

A. Goossens pinx. P. De Pannemaeker chrom.

PL. CDXCIII.

RHYNCHOSTYLIS RETUSA BLUME.

THE RETUSA RHYNCHOSTYLIS.

RHYNCHOSTYLIS. Vide *Lindenia,* VII, p. 27.

Rhynchostylis retusa. Foliis longis canaliculatis arcuatis acutis mucronatis, racemis pendulis densifloris obtusis aequalibus, sepalis ovatis, petalis oblongis duplo angustioribus, labelli calcare compresso obtusiusculo intus pubescente, lamina oblonga rotundata ciliata emarginata utrinque costata.

Rhynchostylis retusa BLUME, *Bijdr.*, p. 286. — RCHB. F., in WALP. *Ann.*, VI, p. 887. — HOOK. F. *Fl. Brit. Ind.*, VI, p. 32. — L. LIND., *Les Orch. exot.*, p. 940.

Saccolabium Blumei LINDL. in *Bot. Reg.*, 1841, misc. nº 115. — ID. *Sert. Orch.*, pl. 47. — LIND. *Pescat.*, pl. 21. — *Ill. Hort.*, 1868, pl. 545. — DE PUYDT, *Les Orch.*, pl. 27. — WILL. *Orch. Alb.*, IV, pl. 169.

Though the beautiful plant here figured is more commonly known in the gardens as *Saccolabium Blumei*, it must be referred to the genus Rhynchostylis, which was founded by BLUME upon this same species, and subsequently adopted by REICHENBACH and BENTHAM.

Rhynchostylis retusa was detected by BLUME during his journey through Java in 1823-1824, and first described by him, a short time afterwards, in his *Bijdragen*, or contributions to the flora of that island. It was introduced by Messrs LODDIGES in 1839, and flowered for the first time in England in 1841, on which occasion was figured and described in Dr LINDLEY's *Sertum Orchidaceum*, under the name of *Saccolabium Blumei*. It is spread over un immense geographical area, and has been found in various districts of tropical and southern Asia.

It has pendulous racemes, longer than the leaves ; the flowers are crowded, white, spotted with amethyst purple, and very sweetly scented.

La plante que nous figurons sous ce titre, le plus correct indiscutablement, est beaucoup plus connue sous le nom de *Saccolabium Blumei*, et dans l'horticulture elle n'est guère désignée autrement. Cependant, elle rentre, au point de vue botanique, dans le genre Rhynchostylis, dont le présent ouvrage a déjà indiqué les caractères distinctifs ; bien plus, c'est elle qui a suggéré la nécessité de créer ce genre, mentionné pour la première fois dans les *Bijdragen* de BLUME, adopté par REICHENBACH et consacré par BENTHAM et HOOKER dans leur *Genera*.

Je me rappelle avoir entendu des amateurs exprimer quelque effarouchement devant ce nom dénué d'harmonie, et le traiter comme un intrus ; à les entendre,

il semblait que la nomenclature orchidéenne dût devenir impraticable, si les auteurs se mettaient à bouleverser les habitudes traditionnelles et à remplacer des noms sympathiques à tous par des appellations nouvelles plus ou moins barbares.

Ces réflexions étaient assez piquantes, étant donné que les deux genres Rhynchostylis et Saccolabium sont de la même ancienneté, et ont été fondés simultanément par le même auteur, Blume. Ce n'est que seize ans plus tard, en 1841, que Lindley donna au *R. retusa* le nom de *Saccolabium Blumei*, de sorte que le premier nom a une priorité incontestable.

Le *R. retusa* fut découvert par Blume pendant son exploration de l'île de Java en 1823-24, et décrit par lui l'année suivante. Il fut introduit de la même localité en Europe par MM. Loddiges en 1839, et fleurit pour la première fois en Angleterre en 1841. Depuis lors, il a été trouvé dans d'autres régions de l'Asie tropicale et méridionale, car sa dispersion géographique est très vaste.

Reichenbach a rattaché comme variété à cette espèce, sous le nom de *R. retusa guttata*, la plante connue sous le nom de *Saccolabium guttatum*. Celle-ci est beaucoup plus ancienne que le type, car elle était déjà connue de Linné, qui l'avait décrite en 1753 sous le nom d'*Epidendrum retusum;* elle fleurit en Angleterre en 1820, d'après Lindley, et fut décrite par ce célèbre orchidographe dans le *Botanical Register*, en 1831, sous le nom de *Sarcanthus guttatus*.

Le *R. retusa* a la tige grêle, généralement peu élevée, les feuilles ligulées, recourbées d'une façon gracieuse, longues de 22 à 30 centimètres, d'un vert vif, plus pâle en dessous. Ses tiges florales ne sont pas dressées, comme celles du *R. coelestis*, mais pendantes; elles sont d'une grande longueur et portent un racème très dense de fleurs blanches et pourpres, avec le labelle pourpre. Ces fleurs sont très agréablement parfumées, et mesurent près de 2 centimètres de diamètre.

L. L.

CATTLEYA ALICIAE L. LIND.

PL. CDXCIV.

CATTLEYA ALICIAE L. LIND.

H. S. H. PRINCESS OF MONACO'S CATTLEYA.

CATTLEYA. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 15.
Cattleya Aliciae L. LIND., infra.

This charming and distinct plant made its appearance last year among an imported lot of *Cattleya Mossiae* received at L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, Brussels. The question arises whether it is a natural hybrid or a mere variety, but we think the latter scarcely probable, given the distinct character of the flower. The lip seems even to bear some analogy, in the shape and particular colour, to *Cattleya gigas*. That it is a new species, can scarcely be expected, as it came from a much explored and well known locality, and but one plant was found in the imported lot.

But in any case, it is certainly a very beautiful plant. It is unfortunately unique, and the orchidists will certainly regret with us that it cannot take a place in all the great collections.

We have had a great pleasure in dedicating it to H. S. H. Madame la Princesse DE MONACO.

Ce ravissant Cattleya, d'un caractère si distinct, est malheureusement une plante unique, et tous les amateurs regretteront sans doute comme nous qu'il ne puisse pas prendre place dans toutes les grandes collections. Il est même très difficile de prévoir si, dans un avenir plus ou moins éloigné, l'hybridation pourra le reproduire, car l'origine de cette plante est très douteuse.

Le *C. Aliciae* a fait son apparition dans les serres de L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, l'année dernière, dans un lot d'importation de *Cattleya Mossiae*. Est-ce un hybride naturel? Est-ce une variété? La seconde hypothèse nous paraît peu vraisemblable, tant la fleur a un cachet distinct. Il nous semblerait même y retrouver dans le labelle quelque chose de l'allure et du coloris particulier du *C. gigas*. Est-ce une nouvelle espèce? On ne peut guère l'espérer, étant donné que la région d'origine est fort explorée et bien connue, et qu'enfin l'importation n'en renfermait qu'un seul exemplaire.

Quelle que soit l'opinion adoptée relativement à cette plante, il est certain

qu'elle est fort belle. Nous sommes particulièrement heureux de la dédier à S. A. S. Madame la Princesse de Monaco, dont le goût éclairé s'intéresse à toutes les choses artistiques et belles, et a su créer, à Monaco comme à Marchais, de magnifiques modèles de ce que doit être une collection d'Orchidées, digne d'être annexée à une habitation seigneuriale, et véritablement digne d'être comparée à une galerie d'objets d'art.

L. L.

BULBOPHYLLUM CARINATUM COGN.

A. Goossens pinx. P. DePannemaeker chrom.

PL. CDXCV.

BULBOPHYLLUM CARINATUM COGN.

BULBOPHYLLUM WITH CARENATE SEPALS.

BULBOPHYLLUM. Vide *Lindenia,* vol. III, p. 27.

Bulbophyllum carinatum. Rhizomate elongato, squamis parvis acutis laxe imbricatis vestito; pseudobulbis rotundatis, valde compressis, apice emarginatis, squamis scariosis semi-tectis, monophyllis; folio amplo, brevissime petiolato, ovato-cordato, brevissime acuminato, nervis saturate viridibus nervulisque pulcherrime reticulato; pedunculis brevibus, bifloris; pedicellis refractis; floribus magnis; sepalis membranaceis, subaequilongis, anguste triangularibus, longe et anguste acuminatis, dorso superne late alato-carinatis, lateralibus latioribus arcuato-reflexis; petalis triangularibus, longe aristato-acuminatis, sepalo dorsali subdimidio brevioribus; labello longe angusteque unguiculato, trulliformi, basi rotundato-cordiformi, lobo terminali angusto, recurvo, supra breviter hirtello et profunde canaliculato, subtus latissime alato-carinato; columna breviter bialata, alis apice utrinque bidentatis et minute unisetosis.

Bulbophyllum carinatum COGN. in *Lindenia,* XI, p. 20 (septembre 1895) et in *Journ. des Orchid.*, VI, p. 216.

Crescit in Borneo.

This new species, remarkable for its attractive foliage and curious flowers, is a native of Borneo, from where it was introduced by L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, Parc Léopold, Brussels. It flowered for the first time about the end of July 1895.

It is closely allied to *B. reticulatum* BATEM., discovered by THOMAS LOBB in 1852, also in Borneo, but it differs from this species in various characters. It belongs to the *Leopardinae* section of BENTHAM.

Cette nouvelle espèce, remarquable à la fois par son beau feuillage et par ses curieuses fleurs, est originaire de Bornéo, d'où elle a été introduite par L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE; elle a fleuri dans les serres du grand établissement bruxellois vers la fin du mois de juillet dernier.

Elle est munie de longs rhizômes rampants, couverts d'écailles aiguës assez petites, lâchement imbriquées, terminés par les pseudobulbes. Ceux-ci sont d'un vert très intense, à contour arrondi, distinctement échancrés au sommet, fortement comprimés, l'une des faces étant plane et l'autre bombée; leur diamètre est de 21 à 22 mm., sur 7 mm. d'épaisseur; ils sont surmontés d'une seule feuille, et sont entourés à leur base de plusieurs écailles, qui n'en couvrent guère plus de la moitié inférieure. Feuille un peu réfléchie, ovale-cordée, très brièvement acuminée, à pointe fortement repliée en dessous, longue de 10 cm., large de 6 cm.; face supérieure très luisante, d'un vert très intense, couverte de réticulations

d'un vert encore plus foncé formées par les nombreuses nervures longitudinales et les nervilles transversales; pétiole robuste, très comprimé transversalement, profondément et étroitement canaliculé en avant, long au plus de 6 mm. Pédoncule très court, biflore, couvert de bractées membraneuses d'un vert blanchâtre; pédicelles courts, réfractés sur le pédoncule, munis à leur base d'une assez grande bractée d'un vert blanchâtre à nervures vertes, carénée sur le dos dans la moitié supérieure. Ovaire arqué, à 6 sillons profonds. Sépales membraneux, étroitement triangulaires, longuement et finement acuminés, à peu près de même longueur, à dos muni, dans les deux tiers supérieurs, d'une carène ailée, très mince, large de 2 mm.; ils sont d'un pourpre foncé un peu violacé et légèrement bariolés de blanc jaunâtre; le dorsal est un peu concave, fortement incurvé, avec trois lignes longitudinales d'un blanc jaunâtre, long de 41 à 42 mm., large inférieurement de 13 à 14 mm.; les latéraux sont arqués, rejetés vers le bas, assez concaves inférieurement, condupliqués supérieurement, à carène dorsale seule blanche, longs de 42 à 43 mm., larges à la base de 20 mm. Pétales dressés, plans, membraneux, seulement un peu charnus à la base, triangulaires, longuement et très finement acuminés presque aristés, d'un pourpre violacé très foncé, avec sept ou huit lignes longitudinales blanchâtres, longs de 24 à 25 mm., larges à la base de 12 à 13 mm. Labelle porté sur un onglet mince, étroit et flexible, d'un blanc pourpré, long de 6 à 7 mm.; limbe trulliforme, d'un pourpre très foncé finement bariolé de blanc jaunâtre, à face supérieure finement tuberculeuse et brièvement poilue-hérissée, à base arrondie-cordiforme, les oreillettes basilaires non ou à peine recourbées en dessous; lobe terminal fortement récurvé, à face supérieure profondément canaliculée, à face inférieure formant une aile mince et très large, long de 11 mm., large à la base de 3 mm., épais avec l'aile de 6 mm. Colonne d'un pourpre foncé, très courte, prolongée en un pied long de près de 2 mm., à ailes étroites munies chacune de deux dents aiguës et d'une petite pointe jaunâtre insérée un peu en avant de la dent postérieure. Anthère d'un jaune verdâtre.

Le *B. carinatum* a de grands rapports avec le *B. reticulatum* Batem. (figuré in *Bot. Mag.*, tab. 5605 et in Batem., *Second Cent. of Orchid. Pl.*, tab. 190), originaire également de Bornéo, où il a été découvert par Thomas Lobb vers 1852.

Dans le *Genera Plantarum*, Bentham a subdivisé le grand genre Bulbophyllum en sept sections. Le *B. carinatum*, comme le *B. reticulatum*, appartient à celle qu'il nomme *Leopardinae*, et qu'il a caractérisée comme suit : « Pédoncule court, lâchement 2-3 flore, plus rarement uniflore, à fleurs assez grandes. Sépales larges, étalés. Pétales plus petits. Colonne anguleuse en avant, à angles à peine prolongés en dents. Anthère convexe ou hémisphérique-aplatie. » Les espèces de cette section ne sont pas bien nombreuses et croissent presque toutes dans les Indes orientales.

A. Cogniaux.

CATASETUM PUNCTATUM ROLFE

A. Goossens finx P. DePannemacker chrom.

PL. CDXCVI.

CATASETUM PUNCTATUM ROLFE.

THE DOTTED CATASETUM.

CATASETUM. Vide *Lindenia*, vol. I, p. 59.

Catasetum punctatum. Pseudobulbo fusiformi-oblongo; foliis majusculis, oblongo-spathulatis, acutiusculis vel apiculatis; inferne satis attenuatis; scapo nutante, superne 10-11 floro; bracteis ovato-triangularibus, acutis; floribus majusculis, patulis; sepalis membranaceis, subpatulis, elliptico-ovatis, acutiusculis, satis concavis; petalis erecto-patulis, obovato-oblongis, obtusiusculis, lateralibus reflexis; labello carnoso, galeato, transverse constricto, distincte trilobato, lobis lateralibus late rotundatis incurvis, margine ciliato-fimbriatis; intermedio brevissimo late truncato obscure apiculato integro intus medio utrinque transverse lamellato; columna elongata, clavato, longiuscule rostrata, antennis elongatis medio approximatis apice aequaliter divergentibus.

Catasetum punctatum ROLFE in *Kew Bulletin*, 1894, p. 364; *Orch. Rev.*, II, p. 360.

Crescit in Brasilia.

Especies, introduced from Brazil by the collectors of L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, and which flowered for the first time at Brussels, in July 1894. As mentioned by Mr. ROLFE, it is allied to *C. albovirens* BARB. RODR., another brazilian species, from which however it is easily distinguishable. Moreover, *C. albovirens* has not yet entered in european gardens.

Le *C. punctatum* est muni de pseudobulbes fusiformes-oblongs, ayant de 7 à 15 centimètres de longueur, surmontés de trois ou quatre feuilles. Celles-ci sont dressées-étalées, oblongues-spathulées, un peu aiguës, d'un vert intense, longues de 2 à 3 décimètres, larges de 5 à 8 centimètres. Le scape est assez grêle, vert, cylindrique, penché, long de 20 à 25 centimètres, et porte dix ou onze fleurs dans sa partie supérieure. Les fleurs sont étalées, larges de 5 à 6 centimètres, fortement aromatiques, portées sur un pédicelle long de 2 centimètres et munies de bractées environ moitié plus courtes. Les sépales sont un peu étalés, ovales elliptiques, à peine aigus, assez concaves, d'un jaune pâle un peu verdâtre, couverts de très nombreux points assez gros, d'un brun pourpre. Les pétales sont dressés-étalés, obovales-oblongs, un peu obtus, à bords réfléchis, de même couleur que les sépales, mais à macules plus larges et moins nombreuses. Le labelle, long d'environ 25 millimètres et large de 2 centimètres, est charnu, très concave en forme de casque, rétréci transversalement, d'un jaune orangé plus pâle vers le sommet, distinctement trilobé; lobes latéraux arrondis, recourbés en dedans, à bords frangés-ciliés; lobe terminal très court, largement

tronqué et obscurément apiculé, muni à l'intérieur de lamelles transversales, d'un jaune orangé vif. La colonne est blanchâtre, longue de 2 centimètres et demi, munie antérieurement de deux longues antennes qui se rapprochent dans leur milieu et divergent à leur sommet.

Cette espèce appartient évidemment à la section *Eucatasetum*, caractérisée par les fleurs dioïques, le labelle plus ou moins concave en forme de casque et toujours tourné vers le haut, la colonne plus ou moins allongée et munie antérieurement de deux longues antennes. Elle présente donc des pieds mâles et des pieds femelles ; mais comme pour la grande majorité de celles qui ont été introduites, le pied femelle est encore inconnu. Notre planche ne peut par conséquent en représenter que le pied mâle.

Le *C. punctatum* fut introduit du Brésil par L'Horticulture Internationale, et il a fleuri pour la première fois dans les serres de cet établissement au mois de juillet 1894. M. Rolfe a signalé son affinité avec le *C. albovirens* Barb. Rodr., autre espèce brésilienne dont il est facile de le distinguer et qui ne se rencontre d'ailleurs pas encore dans les cultures européennes.

A. Cogniaux.

CYPRIPEDIUM × AYLINGI CASTLE STAND HALL var.
CYPRIPEDIUM × EVENOR HORT. var. GRANDIFLORUM

J. Macfarlane pinx. *J. Goffart chrom.*

PL. CDXCVII.

CYPRIPEDIUM × AYLINGI CASTLE STAND HALL var.

CYPRIPEDIUM × EVENOR HORT. var. GRANDIFLORUM.

CYPRIPEDIUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 8.

Cypripedium × *Aylingi*. Hybridum inter *C. niveum* et *C. ciliolare*.

Cypripedium × *Aylingi* L. CASTLE in *Journ. of Hortic.*, 1890, p. 480, cum ic. — *Gard. Chron.*, 1890, p. 792, cum ic. — L. LIND. *Les Orch. exot.*, p. 707.

Cypripedium × *Evenor*. Hybridum inter *C. Argus* et *C. concolor*.

We are indebted for the picture of these two charming plants, to the kindness of the well-known English orchidist, TH. STATTER Esq., who sent us a superb plate made in his collection by Mr. J. MACFARLANE; this plate was reduced for our publication, but the flowers, of course, are represented at their natural size.

There are in the genus many larger flowers than *C.* × *Aylingi* and *C.* × *Evenor*; but we know scarcely any more elegantly shaped, or more beautifully coloured.

C. × *Aylingi* was exhibited, for the first time, at a meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, on June 10 th. 1890, by J. HOLLINGTON Esq., of Forty Hill, Enfield. It was awarded a First-class Certificate, and on the following day, a Botanical Certificate, at a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society.

It is dedicated to Mr. AYLING, the grower, who raised it by crossing *C. niveum* with *C. ciliolare*.

The flowers of the *Stand Hall* variety, figured on our plate, are more analogous in their shape to those of *C. niveum* than was the case, with the typical hybrid, judging from the engraving published in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* in 1890, as the flower there represented has less deflexed, acute, instead of obtuse petals, and the dorsal sepal, oblong, slightly acuminate.

Cypripedium × *Evenor* is more recent and was shown for the first time at Drill Hall, on May 17 th. 1892, by its raisers, Messrs VEITCH and sons, of Chelsea. It was awarded an Award of Merit. It was then recorded as a product of *C. Argus* and *C. bellatulum*, while another origin is mentioned in the list of hybrid Cypripediums published in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* at the beginning of present year, viz, *C. Argus* × *concolor*. We are quite confident that the last pedigree is more correct, as *C.* × *Evenor* is nearer to *C. concolor* both in the shape of flowers,

and especially of the petals, and in their colouring. It is somewhat analogous to *C.* × *Marshallianum*, although recalling in its habit the second parent, *C. Argus*.

The variety *grandiflorum*, figured in our plate, has larger flowers than those of the type. L. L.

ONCIDIUM ONUSTUM LINDL.

A. Goossens pinx P. De Pannemaeker chrom.

PL. CDXCVIII.

ONCIDIUM ONUSTUM LINDL.

ONCIDIUM LOADED WITH FLOWERS.

ONCIDIUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 37.

Oncidium onustum. Sepalis omnibus liberis ; labello bilobo transverso, lobis lateralibus linearibus apice subdilatatis ; callo basees oblongo cochleato antice appendicula tuberculiformi instructo, alis columnae 2 integerrimis, foliis linearibus complicatis falcatis, scapo simplici, racemis cernuis secundis multifloris.

Oncidium onustum LINDL., *Gen. et Sp., Orch. Pl.*, I, Vand., p. 203. — ID., in HOOK. *Journ. Bot.*, I, 7. — CUMING nº 1208. — RCHB. F., in WALP. *Ann.*, VI, p. 717.

Oncidium holochrysum RCHB. F. in *Hamb. Gartenz.*, XVIII, p. 33.

When describing this fine species, in WALPERS' *Annales*, REICHENBACH remarked : — " Flowers large, very densely producted on nodose racemes, *apparently white*. " A better aquaintance with the plant, compelled him to alter his opinion, but it is not surprising that he failed to recognize it at first, on seeing its real colour, and that he gave it a new name.

O. holochrysum RCHB. F. must be therefore considered a mere synonym, although more used in the gardens than the name retained by the botanists according to the law of priority. We may add that neither of them is particularly descriptive, as there is no lack of " golden yellow " nor of " flower loaded " Oncidiums. The great majority of these species are well known in cultivation, and there is no large collection of Orchids in which not more or less are found. A most enchanting sight offers a low house furnished with Oncidiums, when in their flowering season.

En décrivant cette belle espèce dans les *Annales* de WALPERS, REICHENBACH écrivait ce qui suit : « Fleurs grandes, très densément groupées en racème noueux, *apparemment blanches*. » En la connaissant mieux, le célèbre orchidographe devait changer d'avis, et l'on s'explique assez aisément que, trompé par ce renseignement erroné, il ne l'ait pas reconnue et lui ait assigné un nom nouveau lorsqu'il eut plus tard l'occasion de la voir sous ses véritables couleurs.

Le nom d'*O. holochrysum* est donc un simple synonyme, et cependant il est beaucoup plus répandu dans l'horticulture que la désignation qui doit être retenue par les botanistes en vertu de la loi de priorité. Il est d'ailleurs beaucoup plus caractéristique que l'autre, et rappelle une des principales qualités de cette

espèce, son coloris d'un jaune d'or brillant, d'un éclat si superbe à côté des Cattleya et des Cypripedium.

Il existe un certain nombre d'autres Oncidium dans lesquels le jaune d'or domine, par exemple l'*O. concolor*, ou, en mélange avec du brun, l'*O. varicosum Rogersi*, l'*O. splendidum*, l'*O. cristatum*, l'*O. ampliatum*. Il y a beaucoup d'autres espèces qui sont « chargées de fleurs, » notamment l'*O. macranthum*, l'*O. Forbesi*, et beaucoup d'autres à fleurs plus petites, comme l'*O. incurvum*, l'*O. ornithorhynchum*, etc. Mais l'*O. onustum* est l'un de ceux qui combinent le mieux ces deux précieuses qualités; ses fleurs, disposées en racèmes denses et très ramifiés, produisent un grand effet par leur coloris uniforme si vif; une plante peut à elle seule décorer une petite serre, et chaque plante tenant très peu de place, il suffit d'un coin de tablette pour former un véritable massif d'une très grande beauté.

Les Oncidium à longues grappes multiflores méritent d'avoir une place importante dans toutes les collections d'Orchidées, qu'ils contribuent beaucoup à égayer par la légèreté de leur floraison et par leurs vifs coloris; ils sont également précieux pour la fleur coupée, et dans les grands bouquets et les surtouts de table, ils nous paraissent indispensables pour alléger l'ampleur majestueuse des joyaux de la famille orchidéenne et contraster avec les roses, les pourpres ou les bruns par leur jaune éclatant, presque introuvable dans les autres genres.

L'*O. onustum* est originaire de l'Amérique centrale, de Panama et de la Colombie occidentale. C'est un plante à tout petits pseudobulbes gracieusement pointillés de brun sur fond vert. On peut le cultiver sur bloc ou en panier suspendu au vitrage. Il réussit bien aussi en pot.

Son origine indique qu'il doit être cultivé dans la serre mexicaine ou tempérée-froide.

L. L.

CATASETUM FIMBRIATUM LINDL. var. COGNIAUXI L. LIND.

PL. CDXCIX.

CATASETUM FIMBRIATUM LINDL. var. COGNIAUXI L. LIND.

THE FIMBRIATE CATASETUM, Mr. A. COGNIAUX'S VARIETY.

CATASETUM. Vide *Lindenia,* I, p. 59.

Catasetum fimbriatum. Racemo cernuo multifloro, sepalis petalisque linearibus acuminatis, lateralibus longioribus, labello plano cordato membranaceo dentato vel basi saccato conico, dente prominente in discum.

Catasetum fimbriatum LINDL., in PAXT. *Fl. Gard.,* I, 124, pl. 84. — RCHB. F., in WALP. *Ann.,* VI, p. 569.

Myanthus fimbriatus MORR., *Ann. Gand,* IV, p. 453, pl. 231.

Var. Cogniauxi L. LIND., *Journ. des Orch.,* VI, p. 282.

Catasetum Cogniauxi L. LIND., *Journ. des Orch.,* VI, p. 223.

atasetum fimbriatum made its first appearance on the continent in September 1848, when a flowering plant was exhibited by the Chevalier HEYNDERICX, and was awarded a gold medal, unforeseen in the schedule of competitions. It was then described by CHARLES MORREN in the *Annales de Gand*, as *Myanthus fimbriatus*, and in the accompanying plate we may tolerably well recognize the subject of the present figure. The species already proved to be rather variable, as another plant flowered in the collection of M. LEGRELLE, a short time after the show, having white and green flowers, according to M. MORREN, whilst those of the plant exhibited by M. HEYNDERICX were yellow and rose-coloured.

It is certainly one of the most attracting forms of the group to which it belongs, and which includes also *C. saccatum*, *C. tenebrosum*, *C. christyanum* and many others. It has a much more pleasing colour than its allies, and its raceme, bearing twenty six flowers as densely arranged as in *Grammangis Ellisi*, produced a beautiful display.

Cette belle espèce, qui vient de faire sa réapparition assez inattendue parmi les importations de L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, rappelle de brillants souvenirs d'une époque où les Orchidées commençaient à faire beaucoup parler d'elles en Belgique, et où se fondaient véritablement, après les glorieuses découvertes des quinze années précédentes, la culture et le goût de ces magnifiques plantes.

La première apparition du *Catasetum fimbriatum* sur le continent date du mois de septembre 1848, époque où une plante en fleurs fut exposée par le chevalier HEYNDERICX et obtint une récompense exceptionnelle, une médaille d'or

non prévue par le programme des concours. Charles Morren le décrivit alors dans les *Annales de Gand*, sous le nom de *Myanthus fimbriatus*, et en publia un portrait qui est assez reconnaissable. La plante parut dès lors très variable, car peu de temps après l'exposition, un autre exemplaire fleurit chez M. Legrelle; les fleurs de celui-ci étaient blanches et vertes, dit M. Morren, tandis que la plante exposée par le chevalier Heyndericx les avait roses et jaunes.

Lorsque ce Catasetum fleurit au mois de septembre dernier, dans nos serres, je l'avais d'abord considéré comme une espèce distincte; son gracieux coloris, la forme du labelle et l'allure de la plante ne me paraissaient pas conformes aux descriptions et aux portraits qui m'étaient connus. Je l'avais alors dédié à mon distingué collaborateur M. Alfred Cogniaux, et j'avais eu un vif plaisir à attacher son nom à l'une des plantes d'un genre à l'étude duquel il a tant contribué, comme le savent tout particulièrement les abonnés de la *Lindenia* et du *Journal des Orchidées*. Malheureusement, lorsque j'ai pu en communiquer des échantillons à M. Cogniaux, celui-ci m'a fait connaître que la plante n'était qu'une variété du *C. fimbriatum*.

C'est assurément une des plus gracieuses formes du groupe auquel elle appartient, et qui comprend notamment les *C. saccatum*, *C. tenebrosum*, *C. Christyanum*, etc. Son coloris est beaucoup plus gai que celui de ces voisins, et ses fleurs, groupées en une grappe de vingt-six fleurs aussi dense que celle du *Grammangis Ellisi*, produisaient un effet superbe.

L. L.

STAUROPSIS LISSOCHILOIDES PFITZ.

A. Goossens pinx. *J. Goffart chrom.*

PL. D.

STAUROPSIS LISSOCHILOIDES PFITZ.

LISSOCHILUS-LIKE STAUROPSIS.

STAUROPSIS. Vide *Lindenia,* VII, p. 65.

Stauropsis lissochiloides. Foliis ensiformibus emarginatis, racemo multifloro terminali brevioribus, sepalis petalisque oblongis obtusis, labello oblongo canaliculato apice uncinato.

Epiphyta, rhizomate repenti articulato. Folia longa, ensiformia, coriacea, emarginata, 12-15 unc. longa. Scapus terminalis, simplex, 1-3 petalis. Spica multiflora. Flores speciosi, lutei, purpureo maculati. Bracteae breves, ovatae, rigidae. Sepala et petala aequalia, oblonga, obtusa. Labellum oblongum, apice uncinatum, canaliculatum, basi saccatum et utrinque lobis duobus parvis ascendentibus instructum. Caudicula cuneata. Glandula maxima, hamata.

Stauropsis lissochiloides PFITZ., *Vergl. Morph. Orch.,* 14. — COGN. *Journ. des Orch.,* II, p. 271. — L. LIND. *Les Orch. exot.,* p. 962, cum ic.

Vanda lissochiloides LINDL., *Gen. et Sp. Orch.,* p. 216. — BLUME, *Rumphia,* IV, p. 41, pl. 194.

Vanda Batemani LINDL., *Bot. Reg.,* 1846, pl. 59. — ID., *Fol. Orch.,* Vanda, nº 1. — VAN HOUTTE, *Fl. des Serres,* XVIII, t. 1921-2.

Fieldia lissochiloides GAUDICH., *Voyage,* p. 424, pl. 36. — RCHB. F., *Xen. Orch.,* II, p. 38. — ID., WALP. *Ann.,* VI, p. 870.

Stauropsis lissochiloides, better known as *Vanda Batemani*, was first detected by the french botanist GAUDICHAUD, when travelling on the *Uranie* (1817-1820), and described by this author in 1826 as *Fieldia lissochiloides*. BENTHAM referred the genus Fieldia to REICHENBACH's Stauropsis, in 1881, but preserved the latter name, although more recent, the name Fieldia already belonging to a genus of Gesneriaceae.

Firstly discovered by GAUDICHAUD in an island of the Moluccas archipelago, *Stauropsis lissochiloides* was also found by BLUME in the small Bali island, near Java; it was introduced in 1841 by CUMING, who collected it in the Philippine islands, and flowered for the first time in 1846, in the collection of Mr. BATEMAN, after whom it was named by LINDLEY in the *Botanical Register*, as *Vanda Batemani*.

In its native countries, *S. lissochiloides* grows on bare rocks and on the tall trees. It is a giant species, with a stout stem, 6-7 feet high, and spreading, or slightly deflexed leaves, 18 to 24 inches long, very rigid and leathery. The scapes are erect, longer than the leaves, and bear a number of flowers, which keep fresh a very long time.

It is one of the most ornamental plants of the indian house, and when placed at the centre of a stage, at the back of a group of Vanda or Angraecum, it produces a very handsome and stately effect.

L. L.

Le *Stauropsis lissochiloides* ou *Vanda Batemani* fut découvert par le botaniste français Gaudichaud, au cours du voyage d'exploration de l'*Uranie* (1817-1820), et publié par lui en 1826.

Gaudichaud avait fait entrer cette plante dans son genre Fieldia, et l'avait nommée *F. lissochiloides;* plus tard, en 1881, Bentham réunit le genre Fieldia au genre Stauropsis de Reichenbach, mais conserva la seconde désignation, quoique moins ancienne, parce que le nom Fieldia appartient déjà à un genre de Gesnériacées. Le nom définitif de cette espèce est donc celui que nous avons inscrit en haut de cette page.

Gaudichaud avait découvert le *S. lissochiloides* dans une île de l'archipel des Moluques; plus tard, Blume le rencontra dans une petite île située près de Java, l'île de Bali; enfin ce n'est qu'en 1841 que la plante fut introduite par Cuming, qui l'avait collectée aux îles Philippines, et elle fleurit pour la première fois en 1846 chez M. Bateman. Lindley, qui l'avait classée précédemment, dans son *Genera et Species*, sous le nom de *Vanda lissochiloides*, la décrivit alors dans le *Botanical Register* sous la dénomination nouvelle de *Vanda Batemani*, en faisant remarquer qu'il n'y avait qu'une ressemblance extrêmement faible entre les fleurs de cette plante et celles du genre africain Lissochilus. Si justifiée que soit cette remarque, s'il était permis, sur un tel fondement, de changer les noms de toutes les plantes improprement désignées, la nomenclature botanique serait soumise à des variations incessantes et vraiment trop arbitraires.

A l'état naturel, le *S. lissochiloides* pousse sur des roches nues et sur de grands arbres. C'est une espèce géante, à tige vigoureuse, atteignant une hauteur de 2 mètres et au-delà, à feuilles étalées ou faiblement retombantes, longues de 45 à 60 centimètres, très raides et coriaces. C'est à propos de cette plante que l'on a remarqué que les feuilles, présentant l'aspect du cuir, en avaient aussi l'odeur.

Les tiges florales sont dressées, plus longues que les feuilles, et portent un grand nombre de fleurs de très longue durée. Ces fleurs sont remarquablement charnues, assez espacées sur le racème, jaunes avec de nombreuses macules pourpres, et ont la face externe entièrement pourpre, ce qui leur donne un très bel aspect.

C'est une des plantes les plus décoratives de la serre des Vandées, et lorsqu'elle est placée bien en vue, en arrière d'un groupe de Vanda ou d'Angraecum de plus petite taille, elle a un cachet tout à fait imposant.

L. L.

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A. Goossens pinx.

LAELIA AUTUMNALIS LINDL. var. ALBA HORT.

P. De Pannemaeker chrom.

PL. DI.

LAELIA AUTUMNALIS LINDL. var. ALBA HORT.

AUTUMNAL LAELIA, WHITE VARIETY.

LAELIA. Vide *Lindenia,* II, p. 49.

Laelia autumnalis. Foliis oblongo-lanceolatis carinatis arcuatis, scapo elongato multifloro, pseudobulbis turbinatis sulcatis. Pseudobulbi bipollicares. Folia bina aut terna. Scapus tripedalis, purpurascens, bracteis membranaceis cinctus. Flores fragrantissimi.

Laelia autumnalis LINDL., *Gen. et Sp. Orch.,* p. 115. — *Bot. Reg.,* 1839, pl. 27. — PAXT., *Mag. Bot.,* VI, p. 121. — *Bot. Mag.,* pl. 3817. — BATEM., *Orch. Mex. et Guat.,* pl. 9. — HOOK., *Cent. Orch.,* pl. 27. — *Ill. Hort.* 1854, pl. 17.

Bletia autumnalis LLAVE, *Nov. Veg. Descr.,* 2, 19. — RCHB. F., *Xen. Orch.,* II, p. 56.

Var. alba. Floribus candidis, labello medio luteo.

Var. alba HORT., *infra.*

The *Laelia autumnalis* is one of the most popular Orchids, and which holds an important place in every collection. Being widely dispersed throughout Mexico, it is plentiful in the glass-houses of Europe ; its flowers, of a very fine rose purple, are placed well at the top of a pleasingly inclined stem, and render great service for the decoration of the houses at the end of the Autumn.

It is, with the *Laelia anceps*, the type of a class and culture, as may very well be called the culture of the Mexican Orchids. The Laelias of Mexico demand an intermediate house between the cold and temperate houses, which answers for the majority of the genus. They are of easy growth quickly form strong masses, and are as a rule very accommodating. It is only necessary to take care, to give them their rest at the time required.

Laelia autumnalis was introduced in 1836, when it flowered in England in the houses of an amateur of the name of Mr TAYLOR.

The variety *alba*, that we figure, is extremely rare, and its appearance is of a recent date, as far as we are able to judge, for we can find scarcely any traces of it in the special publications. It is very fine, and will always be much sought for, as indeed are all the albino forms. The colour white is very rare among the Orchids of the temperate house and except *Laelia albida*, another very elegant Mexican species, but of much smaller stature than either *L. anceps* or *L. autumnalis*.

The plant that served for the model of our coloured plate flowered last November among an importation at the L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE.

It was exposed at the meeting of the ORCHIDÉENNE on the 10th of November, and had very great success; the jury on this occasion unanimously awarded it a first class certificate of merit.

We remark in passing, the native name for the *Laelia autumnalis*. It is named in Spanish *Flor de todos los santos*, or *All Saints' flower*, because its flowers are largely used at the feast of All Saints, which proves that the flowering season in its natural state is the same as that in our houses in Europe.

L. L.

Le *Laelia autumnalis* est une des Orchidées les plus populaires, de celles qui ont leur place marquée dans toutes les collections. Très répandu au Mexique, il est abondant dans les serres d'Europe ; ses fleurs, d'un très beau coloris rose pourpré, se présentent bien au sommet d'une hampe gracieusement inclinée, et rendent de grands services pour la décoration des serres à la fin de l'automne.

C'est, avec le *Laelia anceps*, le type d'une catégorie et d'une culture, que l'on peut appeler la culture des Orchidées mexicaines. Les Laelia du Mexique réclament une serre intermédiaire entre la serre froide et la serre tempérée qui abrite la plupart de leurs congénères. Ils sont de croissance facile, forment vite de fortes touffes, et sont en général très accommodants. Il faut seulement avoir bien soin de leur donner leur repos au moment voulu.

L'introduction du *L. autumnalis* remonte à 1836, époque où il fleurit en Angleterre chez un amateur nommé M. Tayleur.

La variété *alba*, que nous figurons, est extrêmement rare, et son apparition est très récente, autant que nous pouvons en juger, car on n'en trouve guère de traces dans les publications spéciales. Elle est fort belle, et sera toujours très recherchée, comme toutes les formes albinos. Les coloris blancs sont très rares parmi les Orchidées de serre tempérée, en dehors du *Laelia albida*, autre espèce mexicaine, très élégante, mais de taille beaucoup plus petite que le *L. anceps* et le *L. autumnalis*.

La plante qui a servi de modèle pour notre planche a fleuri au mois de novembre parmi des importations de L'Horticulture Internationale. Elle a été exposée au meeting du 10 novembre de L'Orchidéenne, et a obtenu un très grand succès ; le Jury lui a décerné à cette occasion un Certificat de mérite de 1re classe à l'unanimité.

Signalons en passant le nom indigène du *Laelia autumnalis*. Il s'appelle en espagnol *Flor de todos los santos*, ou *fleur de tous les saints*, parce que ses fleurs sont largement mises à contribution pour la fête de la Toussaint, ce qui prouve que l'époque de sa floraison à l'état naturel est la même que dans nos serres d'Europe.

L. L.

CATASETUM SPECIES et var. NOVAE

PL. DII-DIII.

CATASETUM SPECIES and var. NOVAE

CATASETUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 59.

Catasetum splendens, C. maculatum, C. macrocarpum, C. Bungerothi et variae plantae his speciebus plus minus affines, an hybridae inter eas ap. nat. productae. Vide *Lindenia*, X, pp. 23, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59. — *Journ. des Orchidées*, V, pp. 203, 250, 251, 252, 267, 268, 302, 303, 315, 365. — IBID., VI, pp. 12, 73.

The *Lindenia* has already published last year, in nine plates, a selection of most remarkable forms of this wonderful group of Catasetum which suddenly revealed itself in the importations sent by the collectors of L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE.

Since then, the new flowerings have revealed still a great number of very distinct varieties or natural hybrids and for the most part extremely remarkable.

The limited space that we have at our disposal does not allow us to have a separate plate for each of these plants, in spite of the lively interest that they present, we have decided to figure a certain number in a group on a double plate.

This plate will have, we think, the advantage of facilitating comparisons and of giving our readers an idea of the vast comprehension of this group, where the transitions are so attenuated that it is extremely difficult to trace the limit between the different forms.

We shall not here return to the views that Mr A. COGNIAUX has given in detail, in the preceding volume, relative to the origin of these different forms and to the connexion which exists between them.

We undertake to denote briefly some of the principal characters of those that we figure to day.

To commence at the bottom of the plate on the left side we find first of all a very curious and fine variety of *C. splendens* remarkably clouded with a red-purple on a back ground of whitish cream slightly tinged with green; it is in some ways intermediate between the plant described by Mr O'BRIEN as *C. macrocarpum var. Lindeni* and *C. Bungerothi*.

The inflorescence which comes next is of great elegance and of a rich golden yellow. This plant and likewise the one which occupies the right hand corner on the same line are evidently natural hybrids between *C. macrocarpum* and *C. Bungerothi* or *C. splendens*. The first differs relatively very little from *C. maculatum*, the second is more distinctly intermediate.

The plant between the two, that we have just mentioned, is *C. splendens rubrum* described by M. A. COGNIAUX in the *Journal des Orchidées*. It is a flower of very great attraction, the petals of which are very fine.

On the top line to the left, we find the *C. macrocarpum luteo-purpureum*, with a fine yellow lip, passing to orange in the centre pencilled with rose at the base and terminated with a unique tooth and rim more or less irregular; the sepals and petals, large, concave and convergent, are pencilled with rose on a pale green background.

The spike of flowers next draws the attention by an altogether distinct and strongly attractive sack. We have named this form *C. albo-purpureum*. Perhaps it ought to be classed among the group of similar hybrids of *C. splendens;* however the form of the lip, and the absence of the callus on this organ, together with the form and disposition of the petals and sepals are characters so quite distinct, that we are inclined to consider this plant as a distinct species, related without doubt to *C. Bungerothi;* but free from any connexion with *C. macrocarpum*.

The last group on the top right hand side recall very much *C. splendens* and also *C. Lindeni*, from which it differs at all times, more particularly in the sepals and petals, and by the anterior margin of the lip. We have given this plant the name of *C. splendens acutipetalum* in order to draw attention to a peculiarity which appears to betray the influence, only more pronounced than usual, of *C. Bungerothi*.

L. L.

La *Lindenia* a déjà publié l'année dernière, dans neuf planches, un choix des formes les plus remarquables de ce groupe extraordinaire de Catasetum qui s'est révélé brusquement dans les importations effectuées par les collecteurs de L'Horticulture Internationale.

Depuis lors, les floraisons nouvelles ont révélé encore un grand nombre de variétés ou d'hybrides naturels très distincts, la plupart extrêmement remarquables.

L'espace limité dont nous disposons ne nous permettant pas de consacrer une planche séparée à chacune de ces plantes, malgré le vif intérêt qu'elles présentent, nous avons décidé d'en faire figurer un certain nombre en groupe sur une planche double. Cet arrangement aura, dans notre pensée, l'avantage de faciliter les comparaisons et de donner à nos lecteurs une idée de la vaste compréhension de ce groupe, où les transitions sont si atténuées qu'il est extrêmement difficile de tracer la limite entre les diverses formes.

Nous ne reviendrons pas ici sur les considérations que M. A. Cogniaux a exposées en détail, dans le précédent volume, relativement à l'origine de ces diverses formes et aux rapports qui existent entre elles. Nous nous bornerons à signaler brièvement quelques-uns des caractères principaux de celles que nous figurons aujourd'hui.

En commençant par le bas de la planche et par la gauche, nous trouvons d'abord une très curieuse et très belle variété de *C. splendens*, remarquablement

nuancée de rouge pourpre sur fond blanc crème légèrement verdâtre; c'est en quelque sorte l'intermédiaire entre la plante décrite par M. O'Brien sous le nom de *C. macrocarpum var. Lindeni* et le *C. Bungerothi*.

La partie d'inflorescence qui vient ensuite est d'une grande élégance et d'un superbe coloris jaune d'or. Cette plante, de même que celle qui occupe l'extrémité droite de la même rangée, sont évidemment des hybrides naturels entre le *C. macrocarpum* et le *C. Bungerothi* ou le *C. splendens*. La première diffère relativement peu du *C. maculatum*, la seconde est plus distinctement intermédiaire.

La plante qui se trouve entre les deux dont nous venons de parler est le *C. splendens rubrum*, décrit par M. A. Cogniaux dans le *Journal des Orchidées*. C'est une fleur d'une très grande allure, et dont les pétales sont remarquablement beaux.

Sur la rangée du haut, à gauche, nous trouvons le *C. macrocarpum luteo-roseum*, à labelle d'un beau jaune, passant à l'orangé au centre, pointillé de rose à la base, et terminé par une dent unique, avec les bords un peu irréguliers; les pétales et sépales, larges, concaves, convergents, sont pointillés de rose sur fond vert pâle.

La grappe de fleurs voisine attire l'attention par un cachet tout à fait distinct et fort attrayant. Nous avons nommé cette forme *C. albo-purpureum*. Peut-être devrait-elle être classée, elle aussi, dans le groupe des hybrides voisins du *C. splendens;* cependant la forme du labelle, l'absence de callus sur cet organe, la forme et la disposition des pétales et des sépales, sont des caractères nettement distinctifs, et nous inclinons à considérer cette plante comme une espèce tranchée, voisine sans doute du *Catasetum Bungerothi*, mais pure de tout alliage du *C. macrocarpum*.

Enfin le dernier groupe de fleurs qui figure en haut et à droite de la planche rappelle beaucoup le *C. splendens*, et aussi le *C. Lindeni*, dont il diffère toutefois par la forme très particulière des pétales et des sépales, et par le bord antérieur du labelle. Nous avons donné à cette plante le nom de *C. splendens acutipetalum*, pour rappeler une particularité qui semble déceler l'influence, plus prononcée qu'à l'ordinaire, du *C. Bungerothi*.

L. L.

EPIDENDRUM A LONGS BULBES ET A GRANDES GRAPPES

Parmi les espèces de ce genre dont les bulbes, en fuseaux allongés, atteignent une grande hauteur, et dont les grappes ramifiées ou en panicule se composent de fleurs nombreuses, l'une des plus attrayantes à coup sûr est l'*Epidendrum Friderici Guilielmi*. Sa grappe terminale, dressée au sommet d'un pseudobulbe en baguette gros comme le pouce à sa base, porte un bouquet de vingt à vingt-cinq fleurs supportées par un long pédicelle. Chaque fleur est de grande taille, et d'un coloris rouge nuancé de vermillon; les pétales

Mo. Bot. Garden.
1897.

et les sépales sont égaux, étalés ; le labelle trilobé est de la même nuance que le reste de la fleur, mais il a la base blanche, ainsi que la crête charnue.

C'est incontestablement une des plus gracieuses espèces du genre. Elle est originaire des forêts du Pérou septentrional, où elle pousse à une hauteur souvent considérable. Elle y est baignée de pluies et de brouillards pendant une grande partie de l'année; dans les cultures elle réussit bien en serre tempérée-froide, avec la plupart des Orchidées de l'Amérique centrale.

L'*E. cnemidophorum*, qui est moins connu que le prédédent, est également très beau. Ses pseudobulbes atteignent une hauteur de 1^m50 et plus, et sont minces comme le petit doigt. Ils portent à leur sommet un racème pluriflore. Les fleurs sont d'un jaune pâle, maculé de brun clair, et ont la face extérieure blanche, ce qui produit une jolie opposition. Le labelle trilobé est blanc crème, nuancé de rose.

Cette espèce provient des hautes régions du Guatemala. Le genre de traitement qui lui convient est donc sensiblement le même que celui indiqué pour l'*E. Friderici Guilielmi*.

L'*E. syringothyrsus* est encore un géant dans son genre. Il a les pseudobulbes très grêles, hauts de 1^m50 environ; la panicule terminale, d'un coloris mauve lilacé foncé, fait un ravissant contraste avec les feuilles vert sombre.

Cette espèce est originaire de la Bolivie, où elle fut découverte pour la première fois en 1858; elle fut introduite par PEARCE en 1868. Elle fleurit au mois d'avril ou mai. Elle est rare dans les cultures.

L'*E. paniculatum* est un peu moins élevé que les précédents. Ses tiges ne dépassent guère un mètre de hauteur. Elles produisent une panicule de 30 à 40 centimètres de longueur, très ramifiée et chargée de fleurs. Les fleurs, supportées par un pédicelle rouge clair, ont les segments d'un rose lilacé; elles mesurent environ $2\ ^1/_2$ centimètres de diamètre, et leur grand nombre produit un superbe effet. En outre, elles sont très agréablement parfumées.

L'*E. paniculatum* habite le Pérou et la Nouvelle-Grenade. C'est une des plus anciennes espèces connues.

L'*E. myrianthum* est l'un des plus beaux de cette section. Ses pousses atteignent une hauteur de un mètre et plus; elles sont grêles et revêtues de longues feuilles étroites jusqu'à la moitié environ de leur longueur. La grappe florale terminale est dressée, très ramifiée; les fleurs, densément groupées, sont d'un rose lilacé et ont le lobe antérieur profondément denticulé; la base du labelle porte un callus jaune vif. Les pédicelles sont longs, et d'un rouge pourpre.

L'*E. myrianthum* est originaire du Guatemala, d'où il fut introduit par URE-SKINNER. Il se cultive en serre froide. C'est encore une espèce très rare.

Toutes ces espèces demandent, pour être à l'aise, une serre qui ne soit pas très basse. En fixant à des tuteurs leurs tiges grêles et plus ou moins flexibles, on obtient un bel effet, et les grappes de fleurs se trouvent bien en vue. La serre doit être bien claire et fréquemment inondée, car il faut à ces Epidendrum beaucoup de lumière et d'humidité.

L. L.

CYPRIPEDIUM × LAWRENCEO-REGNIERI BLEU

PL. DIV.

CYPRIPEDIUM × LAWRENCEO-REGNIERI BLEU.

CYPRIPEDIUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 8.
Cypripedium × *Lawrenceo-Regnieri* BLEU. Hybridum novum infra descriptum.

The name of this hybrid indicates its origin, and one can easily see that it is closely related to *C.* × *concolawre*, of which the *Lindenia* has already published a portrait. Indeed, the correct name of *C. Regnieri* is *C. concolor var. Regnieri* and it is under this name that the plant has been described by REICHENBACH.

According to its parentage, the hybrid that we figure ought then to be considered as a variety of *C. concolawre* but we believe that such an appreciation does not reply to the reality. On the strength of it being so rigourous, it finishes by not being any more the same thing. Up to now, a considerable number of existing hybrides being given, and their variations infinite, the hybridist ought not, to our mind, to consider it as one thing, knowing that if he produces it, that he will obtain one which is distinguished from those that precede it. It certainly happens that two seedlings of different origins are able to be almost identical and it can also happen that seedlings of the same origin may be altogether different. To pretend to give, in spite of all, two distinct names in the first case, and only one in the second, would be to throw oneself into confusion.

As, the new hybrid produced by M. BLEU is very different from that of Sir TREVOR LAWRENCE, we therefore think that the clever Parisian hybridist is very justified in giving it the above name.

Cypripedium × *Lawrenceo-Regnieri* flowered, according to what its obtainer writes to us, from the 16th of September 1895. Mr BLEU sent the plant in flower to Brussels to show at the meeting of the ORCHIDÉENNE, November the 10th; it arrived in perfect condition, Monday morning, after the meeting unhappily too late to be exposed. We do not doubt but that it would have obtained a high recompense, for the flower is highly attractive, of a very elegant and steady form, and agreeable colouring. It is certainly an excellent acquisition.

L. L.

Le nom de cet hybride indique son origine, et l'on voit qu'il est proche parent du *C.* × *concolawre*, dont la *Lindenia* a déjà publié le portrait. En effet, le nom correct du *C. Regnieri* est *C. concolor var. Regnieri*, et c'est sous ce nom que la plante a été décrite par REICHENBACH.

D'après sa parenté, l'hybride que nous figurons pourrait donc être considéré comme une variété du *C.* × *concolawre*, mais nous estimons qu'une telle appréciation ne répond pas à la réalité. A force d'être rigoureuse, elle finit par ne plus l'être. Dès maintenant, étant donné le nombre considérable d'hybrides existants et leurs variations infinies, le semeur ne doit, à notre avis, considérer qu'une chose, à savoir si le produit qu'il a obtenu se distingue de ceux qui l'ont précédé. Il peut arriver certainement que deux semis d'origines différentes soient à peu près identiques; il peut arriver aussi que des semis ayant la même origine soient très différents. Prétendre donner, malgré tout, deux noms distincts dans le premier cas et un seul nom dans le second, serait se jeter dans l'incohérence.

En fait, le nouvel hybride produit par M. Bleu est très différent de celui de Sir Trevor Lawrence, et par cette raison nous estimons que l'habile semeur parisien est très justifié à lui donner le nom qu'on a lu plus haut.

Le *Cypripedium* × *Lawrenceo-Regnieri* a fleuri, d'après ce que nous écrivait son obtenteur, à partir du 16 au 18 septembre 1895. M. Bleu avait envoyé la plante en fleurs à Bruxelles, pour figurer au meeting de L'Orchidéenne du 10 novembre; elle est arrivée en parfait état, mais malheureusement trop tard pour être exposée, le lundi matin, lendemain du meeting. Nous ne doutons pas qu'elle n'eût obtenu une haute récompense, car la fleur est d'une très belle allure, d'une forme élégante et sobre, et d'un coloris très agréable. C'est certainement une excellente acquisition.

L. L.

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Aerides Lawrenceae, Aganisia lepida, Catasetum Imschootianum, Catasetum Rodigasianum var. tenebrosum, Cattleya Aclandiae var. salmonea, Cattleya Eldorado var. Treyeranae, Cattleya velutina, Chondrorhyncha Chestertoni, Cymbidium grandiflorum var. punctatum, Cymbidium Lowianum, Cypripedium × Claudii, Cypripedium × conco-Lawre, Cypripedium × Lathamianum, Cypripedium × Lawrebel, Cypripedium philippinense, Cypripedium × Weathersianum, Galeandra Claesii, Laelia purpurata var. fastuosa, Laeliocattleya × eximia, Lycaste cinnabarina, Masdevallia × Pourbaixi, Maxillaria striata, Odontoglossum Thompsonianum, Odontoglossum Triomphe de Rambouillet, Vanda tricolor var. Hoveae, Zygopetalum grandiflorum.

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Cattleya Aclandiae var. tigrina, Cattleya Eldorado var. Lindeni, Cattleya Eldorado var. Oweni, Cattleya Trianae var. Caparti, Cymbidium eburneum, Cypripedium × Dallemagnei, Cypripedium × Gibezianum, Cypripedium Godefroyae var. leucochilum, Cypripedium insigne var. montanum, Dendrobium Wardianum var. Lindeniae, Laelia × juvenilis, Laelio-Cattleya × Cauwenberghei, Laelio-Cattleya × elegans var. leucotata, Lycaste × Imschootiana, Lycaste Luciani, Masdevallia Davisi, Maxillaria mirabilis, Odontoglossum cirrhosum, Odontoglossum cordatum var. aureum, Odontoglossum crispum var. Dallemagneae, Odontoglossum crispum var. ocellatum, Odontoglossum crispum var. Waltonense, Odontoglossum Pescatorei var. Chaberiae, Trichopilia suavis, Zygopetalum intermedium var. peruvianum.

8th Volume

Anguloa × Madouxiana, Bifrenaria tyrianthina, Catasetum Lindeni, Catasetum Luciani, Catasetum macrocarpum var. Lindeni, Catasetum splendens var. album, Catasetum splendens var. atro-purpureum, Cattleya Cupidon, Cattleya guttata var. tigrina, Cattleya × Hardyana var. Luciani, Cattleya Mossiae var. Treyeranae, Cattleya Mossiae var. Wageneri, Cattleya Mossiae var. Wambekeana, Cycnoches Loddigesi, Cypripedium Charlesworthi, Cypripedium × Denisianum, Eria cinnabarina, Laelia purpurata var. Comte de Montebello, Laelio-Cattleya × Lindeni, Mormodes Cogniauxi, Odontoglossum nebulosum var. amabile, Odontoglossum Pescatorei var. Prince of Orange, Oncidium cristatum, Thunia Winniana.

9th Volume

Catasetum Bungerothi var. aurantiacum, Catasetum imperiale, Catasetum mirabile, Catasetum splendens var. Aliciae, Cattleya gigas var. amplissima, Cattleya Leopold II, Cattleya Mossiae var. amoena, Cypripedium × Félix Faure, Cypripedium × Madame Octave Opoix, Dendrobium nobile var. candidulum, Laelia glauca, Laeliocattleya × Sayana, Laelio-Cattleya × Varjenevskyana, Masdevallia ludibunda, Masdevallia triangularis, Maxillaria Lindeniae, Odontoglossum Edwardi, Odontoglossum × Halli-xanthum, Odontoglossum × harvengtense, Odontoglossum pulchellum var. majus, Phaius maculatus, Schomburgkia rosea, Stauropsis gigantea, Zygopetalum Wendlandi.

LINDENIA

ICONOGRAPHY

OF ORCHIDS

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OF ORCHIDS

CONDUCTED BY

J. LINDEN, LUCIEN LINDEN and A. COGNIAUX.

XI.

1896.

GHENT,

PRINTED BY EUG. VANDER HAEGHEN.

AL
VAN DER
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TCOMET

PART LXI-LXII. FEBRUARY-MARCH 1896.

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THE COLOURED PORTRAITS BY

P. DE PANNEMAEKER, A. GOOSSENS and J. GOFFART.

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J. O'B.— GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, *April* 28, 1894, *p.* 528.

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CYPRIPEDIUM INSIGNE WALLICH var. LUCIANI ÉM. ROD.

A. Goossens pinx.

P. De Pannemaeker chrom.

PL. DV.

CYPRIPEDIUM INSIGNE WALLICH var. LUCIANI ÉM. ROD.

REMARKABLE CYPRIPEDE, DEDICATED TO Mr. LUCIEN LINDEN

CYPRIPEDIUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 17.

Cypripedium insigne. Foliis radicalibus, distichis, lineari-ligulatis, acutis, elongatis, patulis, viridibus, concoloribus; scapo elongato, brevissime denseque tomentoso, teretiusculo, unifloro rarius bifloro; bractea oblonga, glabrata, ovario aequilonga; ovario obtuse trigono, brevissime denseque villoso; sepalis intus glabris, extus brevissime furfuraceo-puberulis, superiore late obovato margine leviter undulato, inferiore paulo breviore anguste ovato obtuso; petalis patulis, oblongo-subspathulatis, obtusis, margine leviter undulatis, intus glabratis, extus tenuiter puberulis, sepalis paulo longioribus; labello late galeato, extus glabro; staminodio subquadrato, apice emarginato, pubescente, ad centrum tuberculato. — Pedunculus atropurpureus. Sepalum superius inferne et ad medium laete viride et fusco-maculatum, apice margineque album; sepalum inferius pallide viride et inferne purpureo-striatum. Petala flavo-viridia et fusco-venosa. Labellum nitidum, flavo-viride et dilute purpureo-fuscum, margine pallidum. Staminodium flavescens.

Cypripedium insigne WALLICH mss. in LDL. *Collect. Bot.*, tab. 32 (1821-1824). — HOOK. *Exot. Fl.*, tab. 35 (1823) et in *Bot. Mag.*, tab. 3412 (1835). — KERNER *Hort. Semperv.*, LVIII, tab. 686. — LODD. *Bot. Cab.*, tab. 1321. — NEES *Samml. Bot. Gart. Bonn.*, tab. 82 (1832). — LDL. *Gen. and Spec. Orchid.*, 530 (1840). — MAUND *Bot.*, II, tab. 56 (1840). — HARTINGER *Parad. Vindob.*, I, tab. 1 (1844). — BLUME *Rumphia*, IV, tab. 195 (1848). — GRIFF. *Notul.*, p. 344, *Ic. Pl. Asiat.*, tab. 322. — MOORE in *Fl. Mag.*, 1861, tab. 57 (var. *Maulei*). — *Fl. des Serres*, XV, tab. 1564 (var. *Maulei*) (1864). — *Florist and Pom.*, 1870, p. 280, cum ic. — *Rev. Hortic.*, 1866, p. 249 et 1878, p. 130 cum tab. col. (var. *Chantini*). — BURBIDGE *Die Orch.*, p. 71, tab. 17 (1875). — DU BUYSS. *L'Orchid.*, p. 279 (1878). — *The Garden*, 1882, p. 444, tab. 342. — *L'Orchidoph.*, 1885, p. 36 cum tab. col. (var. *Chantini*). — WILLIAMS *Orch. Alb.*, IV, tab. 155; V, tab. 232 (var. *albo-marginatum*); VI, tab. 278 (var. *punctatum violaceum*); X, tab. 445 (var. *Mooreanum*); *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 266, cum ic. — *Gard. Chron.*, ser. 3, III, p. 560, cum ic. (1888), VIII, p. 691, fig. 135 (1890). — DESBOIS *Mon. Cyprip.*, p. 56 (1888). — VEITCH *Man. Orch. Pl.*, part. IV, p. 32 (1889). — HOOK. F. *Fl. Brit. Ind.*, VI, p. 172 (1890). — WATS. and BEAN *Orchids*, p. 168, fig. 44 (1890). — PUCCI *Cyprip.*, p. 109 (1891). — *Lindenia*, IX, tab. 414 (var. *montanum*). — BOIS *Les Orch.*, p. 263, fig. 112 (1893). — L. LIND. *Orch. exot.*, p. 24, fig. 6 et p. 697 (1894). — CH. VAN WAMB. in *Journ. des Orchid.*, V, p. 191 (1894). — *Orch. Rev.*, IV, p. 6 (1896).

Paphiopedilum insigne PFITZ. in ENGL. und PRANTL *Natürl. Pflanzenfam.*, II, 6, p. 84 (1888) et in ENGL. *Bot. Jahrb.*, XIX, p. 41 (1894). — STEIN, *Orchideenb.*, p. 471 (1892).

Paphiopedium insigne KERCH. *Livr. des Orchid.*, pp. 33 et 455 (1894).

Var. Luciani. Folia paulo angustiora. Pedunculus pallide viridis. Flores nitidi, pallide lutei; sepalum superius inferne flavo-viride, superne latissime albo-marginatum.

Cypripedium insigne var. Luciani ÉM. ROD. in *Illustr. Hort.*, ser. 6, III, p. 11, tab. 49 (1896). — *Journ. des Orchid.*, VI, p. 349.

Cypripedium insigne has been introduced to cultivation for almost a century. It was discovered in 1819 by Dr WALLICH, a celebrated explorator of the East Indies, and director of the Calcutta Botanic Garden. He sent it to the Liverpool Botanic Garden, where it flowered for the first time in 1820. Some time after, GRIFFITH, one of the successors of WALLICH found it on the Khasia Hills, at an altitude of about 4000 to 5000 feet.

Naturally, being so much cultivated and for such a length of time there

are many varieties of this Orchid. Mr. Pucci enumerates 69 in his work published in 1891, and this number has considerably increased of late years.

Amongst these numerous varieties, several of which are more or less accidental, there are two more important and better known than the others : — Var. *Maulei* and var. *Chantini* (called by some writers *C. insigne punctatum violaceum*). The former was introduced by the firm of Maule & Son, Nurserymen at Liverpool, where it flowered for the first time in 1860. The latter had been obtained in England by Monsieur Chantin, a French nurseryman, who sold it to an amateur, Mr. Bertrand who afterwards gave it to the " Etablissement de la Muette " in Paris. The Director of this Establishment was the first to give the description of it in the *Revue Horticole*, in 1866. In 1882, Mr. James O'Brien described this variety under the name of *C. i. punctatum violaceum*, name it cannot bear, having already been christened.

From the year 1887 different importations mostly owing to the Horticulture Internationale, have brought to light a new series of shapes known under the name of type *montanum*. One variety has already appeared in the *Lindenia* (IX, pl. 414) and a group of others the characters of which have been briefly explained in the *Journal des Orchidées* of last February will be published shortly.

The var. *Luciani* figured here, which as we see has been dedicated to the Director of the Horticulture Internationale, is characterised by the leaves being a little narrower than in the type; the peduncle is light green instead of purple; the flowers are shiny, entirely yellow, excepting the upper sepal which is of a light green, yellowish towards the base, with a broad white rim. We must notice that the flower does not bear the slightest trace of any spot whatever, not even the large shadowed light yellow, brown specks, which our colleague Mr. Rodigas, speaks of in the *Illustration Horticole*, and which really belong to the var. *Lindeniae*.

C. insigne var. Luciani is considered by connoisseurs to be the most graceful of shapes produced hitherto. This beautiful Orchid unanimously obtained a First-class Diploma of Honour at a Meeting of the Orchidéenne held at the Horticulture Internationale last November.

A. Cogniaux.

CATTLEYA MAXIMA LDL. var. FLORIBUNDA L. LIND.

A. Goossens pinx.

J. Goffart del.

PL. DVI-DVII.

CATTLEYA MAXIMA LDL. var. FLORIBUNDA L. LIND.

LARGE CATTLEYA, FREE-FLOWERING VARIETY.

CATTLEYA. Vide *Lindenia,* I, p. 15.

Cattleya maxima. Pseudobulbis plus minusve elongatis, clavatis, ancipitibus, alte sulcatis, monophyllis; folio elongato, oblongo-ligulato, apice vix emarginato; spatha abbreviata, acuta; pedunculo communi pauci-plurifloro; floribus amplis; sepalis lanceolato-ligulatis, acutis, lateralibus subfalcatis; petalis ovato-oblongis, acutis, inferne cuneatis, undulato-subcrispulis, quam sepalis subduplo latioribus; labello petalis subaequilongo, ovato-oblongo, obscure trilobato, lobis lateralibus angulatis, convolutis, antice crispulis, lobo terminali producto, patulo, semi-ovato, crispulo, margine crenulato; columna gracili, medio utrinque obscure angulato, clinandrio tridentato, dente mediano minuto angusto ligulato, dentibus lateralibus majoribus falcatis. — Flores pulchre lilacini. Labellum pallide roseum, venis numerosis ramosis obliquis purpureis ornatum, per discum pulchre aureum. Columna alba.

Cattleya maxima LINDL. *Gen. and Spec. Orchid.,* p. 116 (1831), in BENTH. *Pl. Hartw.,* p. 149 (1844), in *Bot. Regist.,* XXX, sur tab. 5 (1844) et XXXII, tab. 1 (1846), in *Journ. Hort. Soc.,* I, p. 64 (1846). — HOOK. in *Bot. Mag.,* tab. 4902 (1856). — RCHB. F. *Xenia Orchid.,* I, p. 225, tab. 95 (1858), in *Gard. Chron.,* n. ser. XIX, p. 624 (1883). — BATEM. *Sec. Cent Orchid.,* tab. 31 (1867). — ANDRÉ in *Ill. Hort.,* XVII, p. 157, tab. 29 (1870). — *Fl. des Serres,* XX, p. 139 tab. 2136 (1874). — DU BUYSS. *L'Orchidoph.,* p. 241 (1878). — *Gard. Chron.,* n. ser. XXII, p. 620, fig. 108. — VEITCH., *Man. Orchid. Pl.,* part. II, p. 43 (1887). — *L'Orchidoph.,* 1888, p. 340. — WATS. and BEAN, *Orchids,* p. 107 (1890). — STEIN, *Orchideenb.,* p. 133, fig. 45 (1892). — BOIS, *Les Orchid.,* p. 88 (1893). — L. LIND. *Orchid. Exot.,* p. 628 (1894). — KERCH. *Livr. des Orchid.,* p. 115, fig. 75 (1894). — WILLIAMS *Orch. Grow. Man.,* edit. 7, p. 173 (1894). — *Journ. des Orch.,* V, p. 256 et 270 (1895).

Epidendrum maximum RCHB. F. in WALP. *Ann. Bot.,* VI, p. 316 (1861), *Xenia Orchid.,* II, p. 29 (1862).

Crescit ia Peruvia boreali, Ecuadore et Columbia.

A. PSEUDOBULBI BREVIUSCULI. PEDUNCULUS COMMUNIS BREVIUSCULUS, PAUCIFLORUS :

Var. β. alba. Flores albi, labellum venis purpureis ornatum, disco pulchre aureo; caeteris ut in typo.

Cattleya maxima var. *alba* VEITCH *Man. Orchid. Pl.,* part. II, p. 44 (1887). — WATS. and BEAN, *Orchids,* p. 107.

Var. γ. aphlebia. Flores ut in typo, sed labelli venis purpureis obsoletis, disco in centrum longitudinaliter flavo-vittato et zona laete purpurea circumdato.

Cattleya maxima var. *aphlebia* RCHB. F. in *Gard. Chron.,* n. ser. XXII, p. 394 (1884). — WILLIAMS *Orch. Grow. Man.,* edit. 6, p. 190 (1886), edit. 7, p. 174. — VEITCH *Man. Orchid. Pl.,* part. II, p. 44.

Crescit in Columbia.

Var. δ. Backhousei. Pseudobulbi crassiores et breviores; folia suberecta, recta rigidaque; flores roseo-lilacini, labello ut in typo

Cattleya maxima var. *Backhousei* RCHB. F. in *Gard. Chron.,* n. ser. XIX, p. 624 (1883). — WILLIAMS *Orch. Grow. Man.,* edit. 6, p. 190, edit. 7, p. 174, *Orch. Alb.,* V, tab. 193. — VEITCH *Man. Orch. Pl.,* part. II, p. 44.

Crescit in Peruvia.

Var. ε. Marchettiana. Pedunculus communis brevis, 2-3-florus; flores 12-13 cm. lati, intense chermesini, venis pallidioribus percursi; labellum satis fimbriatum, anguste albo-marginatum.

Cattleya maxima var. *Marchettiana* WILLIAMS *Orch. Alb.,* IX, tab. 404 (1890), *Orch. Grow. Man.,* edit. 7, p. 174.

Crescit in Ecuadore et Peruvia boreali.

Var. ζ. Malouana. Pseudobulbi breves, crassi; pedunculus communis brevis, 2-3-florus; flores ampli, usque 18 cm. lati, purpurei.

Cattleya maxima var. Malouana L. LIND. in *Lindenia,* V, p. 41, tab. 211 (1889).

B. PSEUDOBULBI ELONGATI. PEDUNCULUS COMMUNIS ELONGATUS, MULTIFLORUS :

Var. η. Hrubyana. Pseudobulbi 30-40 cm. longi, superne 2-3 cm. crassi; pedunculus 12-15-florus; flores ampli, usque 15 cm. lati, pallide albo-rosei.

Cattleya maxima var. *Hrubyana* LIND. in *Lindenia*, I, p. 29, tab. 12 (1885).

Var. β. gigantea. Pseudobulbi robusti, 40-50 cm. longi; pedunculus communis 8-10-florus, interdum usque 12-16-florus; flores ampli, pallide vel intense rosei; labellum intense purpureo reticulato-venosum, rarissime non venosum.

Cattleya maxima var. *gigantea* LIND. in *Journ. des Orchid.*, V, pp. 270 (1894), 340 et 390, VI, p. 308.

Crescit in Ecuadore.

Var. γ. floribunda. Pseudobulbi robusti, 12-15 cm. longi; pedunculus communis 3-4 dm. longus, 12-21-florus; flores ampli, intense rosei; labellum margine valde crispum fere fimbriatum, purpureo-chermesinum, distincte venosum, albo-marginatum.

Cattleya maxima var. *floribunda* L. LIND. in *Journ. des Orchid.*, VI, p. 217 (1895), in *Lindenia*, XI, p. 22.

Cattleya floribunda Hort. LIND. in *Journ. des Orchid.*, VI, pp. 79, 100 et 115 (1895).

The first scientific indications concerning the *Cattleya maxima* are due to LINDLEY, who gave a brief description of it in 1831 from a specimen gathered in Peru by the Spanish Botanists RUIZ and PAVON and that he had been able to examine in the Lambert Herbarium, one of the richest collections of the time.

In the year 1842 the indications concerning the habitat of the *Cattleya maxima*, are more exact and precise; HARTWEG collected it in the Equator in the immense forests that border Rio Grande, near Malacotes, between Loja and the Peruvian frontier; he sent several plants to the London Horticultural Society, and they flowered for the first time in 1844. The first figure was published by LINDLEY in 1846. However, it was only in 1855 when this magnificent species might be admired in several private collections, that it drew the full attention of the horticultural world.

Until this time, we must say however that the rare specimens introduced were low-growing of scanty inflorescence, and the flowers of no particular beauty. In 1864, Mr. LINDEN received from his collector, GUSTAVE WALLIS, some tall-growing plants, free-flowering and which produced a splendid show of multi-color flowers.

Unfortunately at that period, the cultivation of Orchids was not carried to the same perfection as at the present time, and these plants of which there were not many, all died within ten years. At length, in 1894 one of the collectors of the HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, Mr. EDWARD KLABOCH, sent a sufficient quantity of this tall-growing species, of which several varieties may be distinguished, the characters of which are given on the preceding page.

This superb variety to which the double annexed plate hardly does justice, on account of the beauty and force of its splendid inflorescence, was presented by the HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, at a Meeting of the ORCHIDÉENNE where it unanimously obtained a first-class Award of Merit.

It is not unworthy of notice, that as *Cattleya maxima* flowers in autumn, this fact considerably increases the horticultural value of this species, and places it on a level with *C. labiata*, another magnificent introduction also owing to the HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE.

A. COGNIAUX.

THE SIXTY FIFTH MEETING of L'ORCHIDÉENNE took place on the 9th of February in the Central Pavillon of L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, although the Exhibits where not so numerous, they certainly excelled in quality. Among the most remarkable we mention the marvellous *Cypripedium hybrids* obtained by J. HYE Esq., of Ghent, rivalling closely with the best seedlings produced in England, they were exhibited by Mr. MOENS together with some of the best of his own production. The varieties of *Cypripedium Madame Hye, Albertianum* and *Mlle Jeanne Voortman,* are the best of these, especially the latter was mostly appreciated by the Jury. We pronounce it one of the best obtained till now. The re-appearance of the plants of M. JULES HYE, exhibited indirectly, was greeted with much sympathy by all the members of L'ORCHIDÉENNE, and awarded the same deservedly the highest awards unanimously. The numerous visitors during the day also expressed the highest admiration for these plants. Other remarkable forms were *Cypripedium Lathamianum Rex, Vésuve* and *Ledeense.*

A. MADOUX Esq. showed the rare *Laelia Gravesiae;* a number of *Cypripedium hybrids*, most of them not named. Amongst them are noteworthy *Cypripedium Madeleineae, Charlesianum, Senator Montefiore, memoria-Moensi,* also a beautiful hybrid of a delicate color, coming nearest to *C. conco-Lawre,* and a superior variety of *Cypripedium insigne,* having the dorsal sepal from the base up to the middle half of a rich dark brown color.

FL. PAUWELS Esq., exhibited his beautiful variety of *Odontoglossum Rossi var. Madame Pauwels, Phalaenopsis Schilleriana, Cattleya Trianae* and *Oncidium splendidum* all fine forms.

A very interesting hybrid of *Cypripedium Morganiae* × *Ashburtoniae superbum* come from A. VAN IMSCHOOT Esq., with others as *Cypripedium Argus Moensi, Cattleya Trianae delicata,* a fine forme of the latter; *Laelio-Cattleya Ghislaine,* hybrid between *Laelia harpophylla* × *Cattleya amethystoglossa;* a superb variety of *Laelia anceps Sanderiana,* and *Epidendrum Endresio-Wallisi.*

A number of very fine large forms of *Cypripedium Lawrenceanum,* well colored, come from Messrs LUCIEN LINDEN et Co.

M. BARBIER showed a fine variety of *Odontoglossum Ruckerianum.*

M. H. KNIGHT of the Royal Gardens Laeken exhibited *Cattleya chocoensis alba,* splendid form, well flowered also a fine dark variety of *Cattleya Trianae.*

M. DE LOMBAERDE contributed *Cattleya Trianae alba;* and a few very attractive dark rose forms of *Cattleya Trianae.*

M. CAHUZAC Esq. showed a grand large form of *Cypripedium Charlesworthi,* and a distinct *Hybrid Odontoglossum.*

M. LINDEN also exhibited a group of *Hybrid Odontoglossum,* very remarkable and prettily spotted forms being among them.

The jury present : M. CAHUZAC, Esq., president, and Messrs. DU TRIEU DE TERDONCK (Hon. Sec.). Comte DE BOUSIES, J. KEGELJAN, E. RODIGAS, A. VAN IMSCHOOT, MITEAU, FL. PAUWELS, Dr CAPART, DE BOSSCHERE, DE LOMBAERDE, Chevalier DE WARGNY and VASSEUR gave the following awards :

First Class Diploma of Honour

To *Cypripedium* × *Mlle Jeanne Voortman,* from M. MOENS, *unanimously; Cypripedium* × *Madame Hye,* from M. MOENS, *unanimously; Cypripedium* × *Albertianum,* from M. MOENS, *unanimously; Cypripedium sp.,* from M. MADOUX, Esq., *unanimously; Cypripedium* × *Latha-*

mianum rex, from M. Moens, *unanimously; Odontoglossum Rossi var. Madame Pauwels,* from M. Fl. Pauwels, Esq., *unanimously; Odontoglossum sp.,* from M. Linden, *unanimously; Laelio-Cattleya* × *Ghislaine,* from M. A. Van Imschoot, Esq.; *Odontoglossum sp.,* from M. Cahuzac, Esq.; *Odontoglossum sp.,* from M. Linden; *Odontoglossum sp.,* from M. Linden; *Odontoglossum sp.,* from M. Linden; *Cypripedium* × *ledeense,* from M. Moens; *Cypripedium* × *Vésuve,* from M. Moens; *Cypripedium* × *Madeleineae,* from M. A. Madoux, Esq.

Second Class Diploma of Honour

To *Cypripedium insigne var.,* from M. A. Madoux, Esq.; *Epidendrum* × *Endresio-Wallisi,* from M. A. Van Imschoot, Esq.

First Class Certificate of Merit

To *Cattleya chocoensis alba,* from M. H. Knight, *unanimously; Laelia anceps Sanderiana,* from M. A. Van Imschoot, Esq., *unanimously; Cypripedium* × *Sénateur Montefiore,* from M. A. Madoux, Esq.; *Cypripedium insigne var.,* from M. A. Madoux, Esq.; *Cypripedium* × *Charlesianum,* from M. A. Madoux, Esq.; *Cypripedium memoria-Moensi,* from M. A. Madoux, Esq.; *Cypripedium Charlesworthi,* from M. Cahuzac, Esq.; *Cattleya Trianae alba,* from M. A. De Lombaerde; *Phalaenopsis Schilleriana,* from M. Fl. Pauwels, Esq.; *Odontoglossum Ruckerianum,* from M. Barbier; group of *Cypripedium Lawrenceanum,* from Messrs. Lucien Linden and C°.

Second Class Certificate of Merit

To *Laelia Gravesiae,* from M. A. Madoux, Esq.; *Cattleya Trianae,* from M. H. Knight; *Cattleya Trianae,* from M. De Lombaerde; *Cattleya Trianae,* from M. Fl. Pauwels, Esq.

GONGORA PORTENTOSA LIND. et RCHB. F. var. ROSEA COGN.

A. Goossens pinx. *P. De Pannemaeker chrom.*

PL. DVIII.

GONGORA PORTENTOSA LIND. et RCHB. F. var. ROSEA COGN.

THE PRODIGIOUS GONGORA, PINK VARIETY.

GONGORA. Vide *Lindenia*, V, p. 35.

Gongora portentosa. Pseudobulbi ovoideo-conici, longitudinaliter profunde paucisulcati, apice primum bifoliati, demum interdum unifoliati; folia majuscula, elliptico-lanceolata, breviter acuminata; racemi elongati, penduli, multiflori; flores majusculi, patuli, longe pedicellati; sepala patula, dorsale ligulatum acutum, lateralia satis majora late oblonga apiculata; petala carnosa, lineari-falcata, longe acuminata, sepalo dorsali paulo breviora; labellum sepalis lateralibus aequilongum, carnosissimum, lateraliter compressum, medio superne angulato aristis geminis retrorsis in basi laminarum dolabriformium antice acutarum, antice aditum in antrum labelli aperientium; epichilium tabulaeforme anceps parvum ligula lineari bicurva anteposita.

Gongora portentosa LIND. et RCHB. F. in *Gard. Chron.*, 1869. p. 892. — ÉD. ANDRÉ in *Ill. Hort.*, XVIII, 92, tab. 61 (1871). — HOOK. F. in *Bot. Mag.*, tab. 6284 (1877). — *Belg. Hort.*, 1878, p. 103. — DU BUYSS. *L'Orchid.*, p. 344 (1878). — STEIN *Orchideenb.*, p. 261 (1892). — BOIS *Les Orchid.*, p. 127 (1893). — L. LIND. *Orchid. exot.*, p. 776 (1894). — WILLIAMS *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 408 (1894). — *Orch. Rev.*, II, p. 272 (1894).

Crescit in Columbia.

Var. rosea. Pedunculus pedicellique laete virides. Flores paulo minores. Sepala rosea, intus maculis paucis parvis purpurascentibus ornata.

Var. rosea COGN. *infra*.

Gongora Portentosa has been introduced into cultivation for many years, for as far back as 1868, Mr. LINDEN received this plant from his collector, GUSTAVE WALLIS, who had just discovered it at Vergara, in the Province of Bogota (New Granada). The following year, the first description of this Orchid appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, then the *Illustration Horticole* in 1871 and the *Botanical Magazine*, in 1877, completed the description by publishing fine-colored plates representing it.

This species, one of the most beautiful and curious of the genus, seemed however almost to have dis-appeared, or at any rate had become excessively rare. When in 1892, it was re-introduced, into England, where it flowered in 1894 for the first time.

The Brussels HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE has also just introduced an Orchid coming from New Granada alike *Gongora Portentosa*, not only in the general aspect of the plant, but also in the shape of the flowers; the only difference lies in the color of the latter. We think we may safely say that it is a variety of this species; but are only able to judge from the painting made of it by Mr. GOOSSENS, as unfortunately the flowers were faded before we were able to examine them, and the annexed plate, although very beautiful, hardly allows us to determine the exact shape of the lip, which is generally of complicated structure in the Gongora species. When it flowers, if this organ shows any

notable difference with that of the species collected by Wallis, this plant which we now call a variety may be considered as a distinct specific type.

In *Gongora Portentosa var. rosea*, the peduncle and pedicels are bright green; the flowers rather smaller; the sepals, which appear a little broader and more undulated than in the type, are of a beautiful bright pink, and bear inside a few small purple spots; the lip is a bright lemon-yellow, slightly shaded with purple; the front part is thickly specked with brownish-purple; the anther is yellow.

A. Cogniaux.

CATTLEYA × MANTINII G. MANTIN

PL. DIX.

CATTLEYA × MANTINII G. MANTIN.

M. GEORGE MANTIN'S CATTLEYA.

CATTLEYA. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 15.

Cattleya × *Mantinii*. Hybrida inter *C. Bowringianam* ♀ et *C. Dowianam* ♂ artificiosa fecundatione producta. Pseudobulbis erectis, elongatis, clavatis, diphyllis; foliis majusculis, oblongis, obtusis; spatha brevi, apice rotundata; racemo brevi, pauciflora; floribus amplis, patulis; sepalis patulis superne leviter reflexis, oblongis, leviter undulatis; petalis patulis, anguste obovatis, obtusis, margine subcrispulis, sepalis aequilongis; labello petalis aequilongo, indiviso, inferne leviter convoluto, superne paulo concavo, apice ambitu rotundato margine valde undulato-crispulo. — Spatha flavo-viridis. Sepala petalaque intense roseo-purpurea. Labellum antice intense purpureo-chermesinum, fauce luteum dilute fuscescens et purpureo-striatum.

Cattleya × *Mantinii* G. MANTIN in Sched. (Novemb. 1894). — *Journ. des Orch.*, V, p. 278 (1894). — *The Garden*, XLVI, p. 458 (1894). — *Orch. Rev.*, II, p. 365 (1894). — *Rev. Hortic.*, 1895, p. 129, fig. 35. — *Journ. of Hortic.*, 28 nov. 1895, p. 503, fig. 76. — *Gard. Magaz.*, 1896, p. 83, cum ic.

This superb hybrid has been obtained by M. GEORGE MANTIN, the well known French Orchidist and President of the Orchid Committee, which has been named recently in France and forms part of the " Société nationale d'Horticulture de France. "

M. GEORGE MANTIN, raised this Cattleya in his collection at Olivet Castle near Orleans, by fertilizing the *Cattleya Bowringiana var. floribunda colorata*, with the pollen of *C. Dowiana var. aurea*. This took place in October 1889; the seeds gathered in October 1890, were sown the following month, and they began to germinate in March 1891. Four years after, in October 1894, three plants flowered for the first time, bearing respectively one, two and three flowers; but the plants far from robust at this period gave hope of richer inflorescence at a future time. This proved true, the plant figured here, which flowered for the second time last Autumn bore five flowers, and it has certainly not reached entire development. A flower and a photo taken of this plant were sent to Brussels by M. MANTIN, to be exhibited at last November Meeting of the ORCHIDÉENNE, where it unanimously obtained a First-Class Diploma of Honour. First-Class Awards were also given to this hybrid by the Société nationale d'Horticulture de France and the London Royal Horticultural Society.

Cattleya × *Mantinii* has oblong clavate, erect pseudobulbs, bearing two leaves. The latter, about 8 inches long, are oblong and obtuse. The sheath about 1 inch long, is obtuse and of a yellowish green. The scape is short, of scanty inflorescence. The flowers when expanded are about 4 inches in diameter. The sepals are spreading somewhat reflexed at the apex, oblong, obtuse, $\frac{2}{3}$ inch broad, and are of a bright rosy purple. The petals differ from

the sepals by being almost double in width, the edges are wavy, almost crisped. The lip is of the same length as the petals, un-lobate somewhat rolled into a cornet towards the base, but the anterior part is slightly concave, the outline of which is rounded and the edges undulated; the whole of the anterior part is of a dark crimson purple; preceded at the throat, by a large zone of brownish yellow streaked with purple.

Although *C.* × *Mantinii* may perhaps bear a stronger resemblance to *C. Bowringiana*, it is however a distinct intermediate between its parents. Like *C. Bowringiana*, it has retained the characters of its vegetative organs, and amongst others the double leaf of the pseudobulbs, free inflorescence, as well as the bright color of its sepals and petals. It inherits from *C. Dowiana* the size of its flowers with the rich colouring and conformation of the lip. Thus we find united on the same plant the qualities inherent to each of these species.

CYPRIPEDIUM INSIGNE WALLICH var. MONTANUM

1. EXCELLENS
2. MOORTEBLEKIENSE
3. LATI-MACULATUM
4. RUBIDUM
5. LINDENIAE
6. MINIATUM
7. LUCIDUM
8. ALBO-MARGINATUM

J. Goossens, pinxit.

PL. DX-DXI.

CYPRIPEDIUM INSIGNE WALLICH var. MONTANUM.

1. EXCELLENS.
2. MOORTEBEEKIENSE.
3. LATI-MACULATUM.
4. RUBIDUM.
5. LINDENIAE.
6. MINIATUM.
7. LUCIDUM.
8. ALBO-MARGINATUM.

CYPRIPEDIUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 17.
Cypripedium insigne. Vide supra, p. 53.
C. insigne var. montanum. Vide *Lindenia*, IX, p. 63.

We may state without any exaggeration that *Cypripedium insigne* is at the present time the most popular of Orchids. This favour is well deserved and fully justified by its transcendant merits : its form is graceful, the flowers are pretty and remain fresh for a long period, even when cut; blooming freely in the depth of winter, easy to cultivate and within the reach of everyone, as it may be reared even in the drawing-room, where it is now frequently to be seen.

The importance of *C. insigne* has been considerably enhanced by the recent introduction of numerous forms of high merit akin to the *montanum* variety, figured in one of the preceding volumes of this collection (pl. 414).

We show, on the double annexed plate, a series of eight of these forms, chosen amongst the most remarkable, and which have all made their appearance amongst the thousands of plants of this kind cultivated in the magnificent green-houses of the HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE and in the vast Establishment founded recently at Moortebeek near Brussels, by Messrs. LUCIEN LINDEN et C°.

To complete the list of what has already been obtained from *C. insigne* only in the new Establishment of Messrs. LUCIEN LINDEN et C°, and at the HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, we must add to the eight varieties mentioned above *C. insigne Luciani*, described and figured in the preceding number of the *Lindenia*, and several of the varieties described in the February number of the *Journal des Orchidées*, page 150.

UNE NOUVELLE SÉRIE D'ODONTOGLOSSUM

Le genre Odontoglossum est peut-être, jusqu'à présent, le plus rebelle à l'hybridation artificielle; mais on pourrait presque dire que l'horticulture peut y renoncer et en prendre aisément son parti, tant la fécondation croisée à l'état de nature a déjà produit de formes intermédiaires. C'est à ce point que le petit nombre de croisements effectués jusqu'ici dans les cultures n'ont guère servi qu'à vérifier l'origine supposée des hybrides naturels déjà connus. C'est même un fait digne de remarque, que ces plantes, si fécondes à l'état naturel et si promptes à se croiser entre elles, se reproduisent dans les cultures avec beaucoup plus de difficulté que la plupart des autres Orchidées.

***

On pouvait croire du moins que les importations opérées d'une façon continue depuis cinquante ans avaient fait suffisamment connaître tous les trésors de ce genre si populaire. Depuis la découverte de l'*Odontoglossum crispum* en 1842, par M. J. Linden, la Colombie a été fouillée par un grand nombre d'explorateurs, et des millions de plantes y ont été collectées pour le compte des horticulteurs européens; ces importations ont révélé, à côté de diverses variétés remarquables par leur beauté, des formes intermédiaires entre l'*O. crispum* et plusieurs espèces voisines. C'est ainsi que l'on a pu déterminer, avec une certitude suffisante, l'origine de l'*O. Andersonianum,* de l'*O. Ruckerianum,* de l'*O. excellens,* de l'*O. Wilckeanum,* l'un des plus brillants et des plus riches en variétés splendides, de l'*O. elegans,* etc.

Des importations heureuses, effectuées récemment par L'Horticulture Internationale, de Bruxelles, qui entretient, en ce moment, dans les pays d'origine, trois expéditions distinctes, viennent de faire découvrir toute une magnifique série nouvelle de formes qui peuvent être classées également dans la catégorie des hybrides naturels, et qui constituent au point de vue horticole des acquisitions des plus précieuses. Et ce n'est pas fini : le dernier courrier annonce la découverte de variétés de plus en plus belles et qui doivent laisser loin derrière elles toutes celles qui ont fleuri jusqu'ici en Europe !

Il est intéressant de noter, en passant, que tout se suit, même en horticulture. Si les anciens types d'*Odontoglossum crispum,* à fleurs rondes, dits de « *Pacho,* » deviennent plus rares et plus difficiles à récolter, les collecteurs du grand établissement d'introduction bruxellois ont pu, sur les indications du vétéran des introducteurs, M. J. Linden, trouver des districts nouveaux aussi riches en formes maculées, en hybrides naturels. Ceci remplacera-t-il cela ? Nous ne le pensons pas. Les beaux blancs seront toujours recherchés pour la *fleur coupée* et les variétés maculées iront, de plus en plus, garnir les serres des amateurs de marque.

On a déjà lu dans la *Revue des Orchidées nouvelles* du numéro du 16 avril du *Journal des Orchidées* la description de quelques-unes des plantes qui ont fleuri les premières dans ces importations, et qui, exposées au meeting de L'Orchidéenne du 8 mars, y avaient été beaucoup admirées; c'étaient notamment le magnifique *O. rubiginosum,* auquel le jury décerna un Diplôme d'Honneur de 1re classe à l'unanimité et par acclamation, et une douzaine d'autres formes se rapprochant davantage de l'*O. Wilckeanum,* et pouvant être classées comme des variétés de cette plante célèbre ; puis d'autres absolument distinctes se sont épanouies les unes après les autres.

Une première série vient d'être exposée avec un vif succès devant la Royal Horticultural Society, de Londres, au meeting du 7 avril, et a obtenu une récompense de premier ordre, la « Silver Banksian medal. »

Voici dans quels termes le *Gardeners' Chronicle*, apprécie cette présentation :

« Messieurs Linden, de L'Horticulture Internationale, Bruxelles, exposaient un groupe d'Odontoglossum hybrides qui semblent ouvrir un champ nouveau de complications dans ce groupe difficile à déterminer. L'*O.* × *spectabile*, qui a obtenu un Certificat de Mérite, ressemble par certains points à l'*O. excellens*, mais d'autre part il en diffère à beaucoup de points de vue. Ses fleurs ravissantes sont jaunes, tachetées de brun marron d'une façon superbe. L'*O.* × *concinnum* a les fleurs jaune pâle, largement maculées de brun sur les sépales, et tachetées de la même nuance sur les pétales; l'*O. crispum Jumelianum* a les fleurs blanches, avec la moitié interne des segments d'un pourpre vineux; l'*O. c. calos* est une forme très richement maculée du vrai *O. crispum*, l'*O. Ruckerianum multimaculatum* et les diverses formes du groupe de l'*O.* × *Wilckeanum* sont très distincts. »

Plusieurs variétés superbes, les *Odontoglossum crispum meleagris* et l'*O.* × *miniatum* ont paru avec un immense succès, également, au dernier meeting de L'Orchidéenne, le 19 avril, où elles étaient exposées par L'Horticulture Internationale.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH MEETING of L'Orchidéenne took place on the 8th of March last in the spacious Pavilion of L'Horticulture Internationale, a great number of fine and remarkable Exhibits were shown, and attracted a selected crowd of visitors to admire them, although the weather was far from favourable. This is a striking proof of the popularity of these Meetings and also shows how many lovers of Orchids there are in Brussels.

Among the most notable exhibits we may cite *Cattleya Trianae var. Moortebeekensis* with a fine large well developed lip, of a very intense purple; *Odontoglossum pulchellum*, well flowered; *Cypripedium Calypso*, and two fine forms of *Cypripedium Lathamianum*, from the collection of Ch. Van Wambeke, Esq.

From Messrs. Lucien Linden et C° came another remarkable form *Cattleya Trianae var. atrata*, superior well shaped type, with pale rose segments, and a fine large round shaped purple lip, with two big yellow-orange blotches as in *Cattleya gigas*.

A number of *Odontoglossums, Natural Hybrids*, from Messrs. Linden received marked attention, in the first place *Odontoglossum* × *rubiginosum*, of a sulphur yellow, largely spotted with rich reddish-brown; the fine varieties of *Odontoglossum Wilckeanum var. elongatum* and *fuscum;* splendid forms of *Odontoglossum Ruckeri*, *Cymbidium Lowi* and *Coelogyne cristata var. leucorrhoda;* the charming *Rodriguezia Lindeni* bearing numerous spikes and the superb *Cypripedium fascinator*.

A magnificent form of *Cattleya Trianae var. alba*, very pure, a large specimen of *Cattleya Trianae*, well flowered; two fine forms of *Cattleya amethystoglossa*, *Odontoglossum crispum*, and the excellent variety *Cattleya Trianae var. ampliata*, came from the collection of A. Madoux, Esq.

M. Pauwels, Esq., showed *Odontoglossum maculatum*, a very rich form of *Lycaste Skinneri*, well flowered plants of *Cypripedium Lindleyanum* and *Phajus Wallichi*.

A very superior variety of *Odontoglossum crispum*, richly blotched, and a good form

of *Dendrobium formosum giganteum,* were sent by Mr. HENRY KNIGHT, director of the Royal Gardens Laeken.

Two excellent forms of *Odontoglossum crispum* came from Mr BARBIER.

Dr VAN CAUWELAERT showed *Cypripedium Lathamianum var. inversum,* a fine yellow form of *Cypripedium insigne montanum; Odontoglossum Ruckerianum* dark variety; and a very fine form of *Cattleya Trianae* very richly coloured.

From Mr. DE LOMBAERDE, came *Odontoglossum Rossi roseum* a pretty form; *Cattleya Trianae* and a charming form of *Odontoglossum Andersoni.*

G. WAROCQUÉ, Esq., showed a finely spotted variety of *Odontoglossum Ruckerianum; Cypripedium Leeanum giganteum* and other *Hybrids.*

The Jury, composed of MM. : A. MADOUX, Esq., President; CAHUZAC (Hon. Sec.), comte DE BOUSIES, PAUWELS, VAN WAMBEKE, CAPART, MITEAU, DU TRIEU DE TERDONCK, chevalier DE WARGNY, DE LOMBAERDE, DE BOSSCHERE, gave the following awards.

First-Class Diploma of Honour

To *Odontoglossum* × *rubiginosum,* from Messrs. LINDEN, *unanimously.*

Second-Class Diploma of Honour

To *Cypripedium hybrid,* from M. MITEAU.

First-Class Certificate of Merit

To *Cattleya Trianae,* from M. CH. VAN WAMBEKE, Esq.; *Cypripedium* × *Lathamianum var. inversum,* from M. Dr VAN CAUWELAERT; *Cypripedium* × *fascinator,* from M. LINDEN; *Cattleya Trianae var. atrata,* from Messrs. LUCIEN LINDEN et Co; *Odontoglossum Ruckerianum var.,* from M. Dr VAN CAUWELAERT; *Dendrobium formosum giganteum,* from M. KNIGHT; *Odontoglossum crispum var.,* from M. KNIGHT ; *Cattleya Trianae var. alba,* from M. MADOUX, Esq.

Second-Class Certificate of Merit

To *Cypripedium* × *Calypso,* from M. CH. VAN WAMBEKE, Esq.; *Odontoglossum crispum var.,* from M. BARBIER; *Cattleya Trianae,* from M. Dr VAN CAUWELAERT.

First-Class Cultural Certificate

To *Cattleya Trianae,* from M. A. MADOUX, Esq.; *Odontoglossum pulchellum,* from M. CH. VAN WAMBEKE, Esq.; *Rodriguezia Lindeni,* from M. LINDEN.

Second-Class Cultural Certificate

To *Cypripedium Lindleyanum,* from M. PAUWELS, Esq.; *Cypripedium Argus,* from M. LINDEN.

ONCIDIUM VARICOSUM LDL. var. ROGERSII RCHB. F.

PL. DXII.

ONCIDIUM VARICOSUM LDL. var. ROGERSII RCHB. F.

VARICOSE ONCIDIUM, Dr ROGERS' VARIETY.

ONCIDIUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 37.

Oncidium varicosum. Pseudobulbis oblongis, subtetragonis, diphyllis; foliis rigidis, spathulato-lanceolatis, scapo gracili pyramidali subsimpliciter racemoso ter brevioribus; floribus numerosis, distantibus; petalis sepalisque quorum lateralia semiconnata acutis, reflexis; labello maximo, subrotundo, obsolete quadrilobo, lobis lateralibus rotundatis, crista postice tridentata fornicata antice cuneata varicibus venarum in posticis confluentibus circumdata, alis superioribus columnae rotundatis denticulatis inferioribus integerrimis. — Sepala petalaque pallide viridia et transverse fusco zonata. Labellum pulchre flavum, lobo terminali lato antice obscure lobulato.

Oncidium varicosum LDL. in *Bot. Regist.*, sub. tab. 1920 (1837); *Sert. Orchid.*, sub. tab. 48 (1841); in *Journ. Hort. Soc. Lond.*, V, 143 (1850); in PAXT. *Fl. Gard.*, I, p. 106 (1851), II. Glean. 148 (1852); *Folia Orchid. Oncid.*, p. 24 (1855). — OTTO et DIETR. *Allgem. Gartenz.*, XVIII, p. 349 (1850). — LEMAIRE, *Jard. Fleur.*, II, tab. 206-207 (1852). — RCHB. F. in WALP. *Ann. Bot.*, VI, p. 738 (1863). — *Gard. Chron.*, n. ser. XII, p. 305, fig. 49 (1879). — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Alb.*, IV, tab. 192 (1885); *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 634 (1894). — WATS. and BEAN, *Orchids*, p. 391 (1890). — VEITCH, *Man. Orchid. Pl.*, part VIII, p. 88, cum. ic. — STEIN, *Orchideenb.*, p. 430. fig. 135 (1892). — BOIS, *Les Orchid.*, p. 162 (1893). — L. LIND., *Orchid. exot.*, p. 904 (1894). — NICHOLS. *Dict. d'Hort.*, trad. MOTTET, III, p. 561 (1895).

O. Lunaeanum HORT. in *Gard. Chron.*, 1850, p. 168.

Crescit in Brasilia australi.

Var. Rogersii. Paniculae majores, ramosae, valde multiflorae. Flores majores, pulchre aurei. Labelli lobus terminalis latissimus, distincte quadrilobulatus.

Oncidium varicosum var. Rogersii RCHB. F. in *Gard. Chron.*, 1870, p. 277, fig. 48; n. ser. II, p. 715 (1874), X, p. 627 (1878). — *Flor. Magaz.*, 1870, tab. 477. — *Florist and Pomol.*, 1870, p. 25, tab. 304. — *Fl. des Serres*, XVIII, p. 150, cum. ic. (1870). — WARNER, *Sel. Orch.*, II, tab. 31. — JENNINGS, *Orch.*, tab. 29 (1875). — ED. MORREN, *Belg. Hort.*, XXVIII, p. 172, tab. 6-7 (1878). — DU BUYSS., *L'Orchid.*, p. 431 (1878). — DE PUYDT, *Les Orch.*, p. 216. fig. 219 (1880). — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Alb.*, V, sub. tab. 207 (1886); *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 634, cum. ic. (1894). — PFITZ. in ENGL. und PRANTL, *Natürl. Pflanzenfam*, II, 6, p. 201, fig. 219.— WATS. and BEAN, *Orchids*, p. 392, fig. 95 (1890). — *L'Orchidoph.*, 1892, p. 240, cum. tab. col. et p. 557. — VEITCH, *Man. Orch. Pl.*, part. VIII, p. 88. cum. ic. (1892). — STEIN, *Orchideenb.*, p. 431 (1892). — KERCH., *Livr. des Orchid.*, p. 97 et 309, fig. 215 (1894). — *Orch. Rev.*, III, p. 103 (1895). — NICHOLS. *Dict. d'Hort.*, trad. MOTTET, III, p. 561 (1895).

Oncidium Rogersii HORT.; HOOG. and MOORE in *Journ. of Hortic.*, XLII, p. 522, cum. tab. (1869). — *L'Orchidoph.*, 1889, p. 203.

Oncidium varicosum var. southorangense R. M. GREY in *Americ. Gardening*, 1895, p. 74.

The first description of *Oncidium varicosum*, published by LINDLEY in 1837, was taken from some dried specimens gathered in Brazil by Prince MAXIMILIEN DE WIED-NEUWIED, who travelled over this country from 1815 to 1817. The German traveller, FREDERIC SELLOW, who died in Brazil in 1831, when on a long and fruitful exploration that he had undertaken in this region since the year 1814, also gathered some very fine specimens in the province of Saint-Paul, in the spring of the year 1829, but which were only examined a long time after.

Some years elapsed however, before this plant was introduced into Europe. This took place in July 1846, when the Belgian Botanist and Collector J. Libon, sent to Brazil by M. de Jonghe, of Brussels, having found the same species growing on the trunks of the large trees in a forest in the environs of the small town of Ytu, in the Province of St. Paul, collected a dozen vigorous plants, all that he was able to find, and sent them to Europe.

Eight of these plants arrived in good health at Brussels, where they flowered freely in November 1847, and excited the admiration of al the connoisseurs of the time, even Lindley, declared that *O. varicosum* was one of the finest yellow-flowered species.

The *Rogersii* variety which appeared in the collection of Dr Rogers, of East-Grinstead (England) in 1868, surpasses the type in beauty and vigour. The scape bears as many as 170 large, golden-yellow flowers; on the anterior part of the front lobe there are three deep crenatures, and sometimes it expands 2 inches broad.

The annexed plate was painted from the beautiful variety exhibited by M. de Lombaerde, at one of the last Meetings of the Orchidéenne. It is a very remarkable variety, bearing flowers of unusual size.

" L'Horticulture Internationale "

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PART LXIII. APRIL 1896.

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ICONOGRAPHY

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DENDROBIUM ATROVIOLACEUM ROLFE

PL. DXIII.

DENDROBIUM ATROVIOLACEUM ROLFE.

DEEP PURPLE-LIPPED DENDROBIUM.

DENDROBIUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 13.

Dendrobium atroviolaceum. Glaberrimum ; pseudobulbis fusiformi-clavatis, superne sulcatis, inferne longe attenuatis et teretiusculis, apice diphyllis rarius triphyllis ; foliis robustis, patulis, crasse coriaceis, ovato-oblongis, acutiusculis, persistentibus ; racemo solitario, terminali, erecto, plurifloro, foliis circiter aequilongo ; bracteis ovatis, acutis, adpressis, ovario multo brevioribus ; floribus majusculis, patulis ; sepalis submembranaceis, patulis, dorsali anguste ovato acuto, lateralibus anguste triangularibus breviter acuminatis, mento satis prominente obtuso ; petalis erecto-patulis, obovatis, acutis, sepalo dorsali aequilongis et paulo latioribus ; labello petalis aequilongo, carnoso, trilobato, lobis margine integerrimis, lateralibus majusculis erectis incurvis apice rotundatis, terminali convoluto subreniformi apice abrupte apiculato, disco inferne usque ad medium late calloso ; columna brevi, apice antice utrinque unidentato.

Dendrobium atroviolaceum ROLFE in *Gard. Chron.*, ser. 3, VII, p. 463 et 512 (1890) ; XV, p. 113, fig. 12 (1894). — *Journ. des Orch.*, I, p. 71 (1890) ; IV, p. 361 (1894). — *L'Orchidoph.*, 1890, p. 130 ; 1892, p. 323 et 324. — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Alb.*, X, tab. 444 (1892) ; *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 325 (1894). — HOOK. F. in *Bot. Mag.*, tab. 7371 (1894). — L. LIND., *Les Orch. exot.*, p. 725 (1894). — *Journ. of Hortic.*, XXVIII, p. 65, fig. 10 (1894). — *Orchid Rev.*, II, p. 72 (1894) ; III, p. 305, fig. 12 (1895).

Dendrobium Forbesii RIDLEY (ex WILLIAMS, *Orch. Grow. Man.*, loc. cit.).

Crescit in Novo-Guinea orientali.

Dendrobium atroviolaceum has stout, oblong, inflated pseudo-bulbs, furrowed at the upper part, rather thinner at the apex, greatly diminished and rounded at the lower part, bearing two or sometimes three leaves. The latter are rather large, expanded, thick and leathery, persistent, oval-oblong, rather acute, of a dark green. Flower-spike solitary, terminal, erect, composed of 5 to 8 good-sized flowers perfectly smooth and greatly dilated. Each pedicel bears a membraneous, oval acute, appressed, whitish bract, about 8 mm. long. The sepals almost membraneous, dilated of a whitish-yellow ornamented with thick spots of violet-purple especially in the lower part, the dorsal sepal narrow-oval, acute, about 2 1/2 cm. long ; the lateral sepals somewhat smaller, triangular, shortly acuminate forming in front an obtuse prominent chin. The petals are erect and expanded, of the same length and colour as the dorsal sepal, but rather less blotched and obovate. The lip fleshy, of the same length as the petals, distinctly three-lobed ; the lateral lobes large, rounded at the apex, slightly encircling the column, rich violet-purple within, deep green without ; the terminal lobe much broader than long, rolled into a cornet, abruptly apiculated at the apex, of a deep green, the interior part marked with violet-purple bands irregularly rameous ; extending from the base to the height of the lateral sinuses, greenish-white variegated with purple, concave with acute edges in the lower part, with three ribs in the upper part. Column 4 to 5 mm. in length, of a

greenish-white, with the anterior part of a violet-purple, bearing in front at the apex two sharp teeth bent backwards.

Although the colours of this species are not so bright as some of its cognates, it may however be classed amongst the most remarkable of the genus not only for the grace of its aspect, but for the beauty of its flowers and peculiar coloration. The habitat of *D. atroviolaceum* is Eastern New Guinea, where it grows in the warmest and dampest parts. It was introduced by Messrs. Veitch & Sons in 1890.

D. atroviolaceum is allied to *D. macrophyllum* A. Rich. (which must not be confounded with *D. macrophyllum* Ldl., which is a synonym of *D. superbum* Rchb. f.), also found in New Guinea. It is easy to distinguish one species from the other for *D. macrophyllum* has shorter, stouter pseudo-bulbs; the bracts are longer, linear-oblong, not oval; the flowers are yellowish-green, the lip only is blotched and veined with deep purple; the ovary and the sepals are hairy, not smooth; the petals are shorter than the sepals, not so long as they; the lip much longer than the petals, not of the same length.

CYMBIDIUM TRACYANUM HORT.

P. De Pannemaeker chr.

PL. DXIV.

CYMBIDIUM TRACYANUM HORT.

Mr TRACY'S CYMBIDIUM.

CYMBIDIUM. Vide *Lindenia*, IX, p. 13.

Cymbidium Tracyanum. Foliis elongatis, lineari-ligulatis, acutis, subtus distincte carinatis ; pedunculo robustissimo, deflexo, 16-20-floro, foliis longiore; floribus amplis; bracteis minutis ; sepalis late oblongis, acutis, dorsali superne incurvo, lateralibus patulis; petalis patulis, anguste oblongo-ligulatis, acutis; labello petalis satis breviore, distincte trilobato, lobis lateralibus erectis ovato-triangularibus acutis margine denticulatis, lobo terminali late oblongo reflexo margine laciniato-crispo, disco a basi usque ultra medium carinis geminis carnosis dense villosis instructo; columna elongata, incurva, exalata.

Cymbidium Tracyanum (*Traceyanum*) HORT.; *Gard. Chron.*, ser. 3, VIII, p. 702 et 718 (1890); IX, p. 137, fig. 34 (1891). — *Journ. of Hortic.*, XXI, p. 535, fig. 71 (1890). — *Journ. des Orchid.*, I, p. 326 (1891). — VEITCH, *Man. Orch. Pl.*, part. IX, p. 22, cum icon. (1893). — L. LIND., *Les Orchid. exot.*, p. 684 (1894). — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 224, cum icon. (1894). — *Orchid Rev.*, III, p. 360 (1895).

This splendid species, the flowers of which exceed in size those of all its cognates, is still extremely rare in cultivation. The first plant was introduced some years ago by Mr H. A. TRACY, of Twickenham (England); it had been placed with a series of *Cymbidium Lowianum*, and had been mistaken for one of these plants, the leaves being the same. It was only at the end of 1890, when it flowered for the first time, that the confusion was found out; the plant was exhibited at the Meeting of the Royal Horticural Society held on the 9th December 1890 and obtained a First-Class Certificate. A few days after, it was sent for sale to Messrs PROTHEROE & MORRIS in London, where it was bought by M. le baron SCHROEDER, of The Dell, for 75 guineas.

C. Tracyanum is allied to *C. grandiflorum* GRIFF. (*C. Hookerianum* RCHB. F.), a remarkable variety of the latter is figured in this collection (vol. IX, pl. 389), and certain authors seem inclined to connect them as a geographical form. There is indeed, a certain resemblance in the shape and size of the flowers; but they differ extremely in colour, for *C. grandiflorum* in its typical form, has yellowish — green sepals and petals, and the lip is thickly blotched with purple. The habitat of the latter is Nepaul and Sikkim; whereas *C. Tracyanum* most probably comes from Burmah, the habitat of *C. Lowianum*, as it was introduced with the latter.

Other authors are rather inclined to consider it as a hybrid, perhaps the intercrossing of *C. grandiflorum* and *C. giganteum*, for it has almost the peculiar coloration of the latter, but the flowers are much larger. This hypothesis is

far from certain, for were it so, it would necessarily grow in the same places as the two other species, which does not appear probable.

It is however a plant of extreme beauty; and we can but express the regret that is so rarely to be found in Orchid collections.

CYPRIPEDIUM × LEEANUM VEITCH VARIETATES

J. Goffart, chrom.

PL. DXV-DXVI.

CYPRIPEDIUM × LEEANUM VEITCH VARIETATES

Mr. LEE'S CYPRIPEDIUM, DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

CYPRIPEDIUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 17.

Cypripedium × *Leeanum*. Descript., vide *Lindenia*, III, p. 61.

Cypripedium × *Leeanum* VEITCH in *Gard. Chron.*, n. ser. XXI, p. 50 (1884), XXIII, p. 277 (1885, — *var. superbum*); *Man. Orchid. Pl.*, part. IV, p. 88 (1889). — *L'Orchidoph.*, 1884, p. 55; 1885, pp. 2 et 238, cum tab. col.; 1886, p. 137; 1889, p. 85; 1891, p. 3. — PYNAERT in *Rev. de l'Hort. Belg.*, XI, p. 231, fig. 34 (1885). — *Gard. Chron.*, n. ser., XXV, p. 168 (1886); ser. 3, IV, p. 663 (1888, — *var. maculatum*), V, p. 11 (1889 — *var. Maesereelianum*). — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Alb.*, V, tab. 223 (1886); *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 275 (1894). — *Lindenia*, III, tab. 125 (1887). — WATSON and BEAN, *Orchids*, p. 186, fig. 48 (1890). — PUCCI *Cyprip.*, p. 134 (1891). — *Reichenbachia*, ser. 2, II, p. 19, tab. 57 (*var. giganteum*). — *Gard. Mag.*, 1892, p. 48, cum ic. — *Gard. and For.*, VI, p. 117 (1893, — *var. ampliatum*). — L. LIND., *Les Orchid. exot.*, p. 712 (1894). — *Journ. des Orch.*, VI, p. 381 (1896).

Cypripedium × *Maesereelianum* HORT.; *Illustr. Hortic.*, 1889, p. 23, tab. 77.

Cypripedium × *Vallerandi* HORT.; *Lindenia*, V, p. 100 (1889, — nomen tantum).

Cypripedium × *Engelhardtae* L. LIND. in *Lindenia*, VI, p. 93, tab. 285 (1890).

Paphiopedilum × *Leeanum* STEIN, *Orchideenb.*, p. 474 (1892).

Cypripedium × *Albertianum* HORT. J. HYE; *Rev. de l'Hort. Belg.*, XIX, p. 3, tab. 1 (1893). — *Journ. des Orchid.*, III, p. 346 (1893).

Paphiopedium × *Albertianum*, *P.* × *Engelhardtae*, *P.* × *Leeanum*, *P.* × *Maesereelianum* et *P.* × *Vallerandi* (*Valerandi*) KERCH., *Livre des Orchid.*, pp. 475, 478, 480, 481 et 484 (1894).

Cypripedium × *Yvonnae* HORT.; *Illustr. Hort.*, XLII, p. 23, tab. 26 (1895). — *Journ. des Orchid.*, VI, p. 382 (*C.* × *Ivonnae*, — 1896).

What will the study of Orchids become in a certain number of years, and specially the study of certain kinds, as for instance the Cypripedium Group, if not only other species and new varieties are introduced constantly, but particularly if the varied intercrossing between the forms already known be put into daily application? Most of the primitive types which every body agrees on considering as being specifically distinct, will be allied by so many intermediairies, that it will become quite impossible to draw an exact line of demarcation between them, at least as far as concerns cultivated plants.

A remarkable example of these almost indefinable varieties, is to be found in *Cypripedium* × *Leeanum*, of which the splendid double annexed plate reproduces some of the most remarkable forms that have flowered lately in the hot-houses of the HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE.

C. Leeanum has been described and figured in 1887, in the *Lindenia* (vol. III, pl. 125), it was raised by crossing *C. insigne* and *C. Spicerianum*, two species bearing a certain affinity, but which all botanists consider as being perfectly distinct. To show more clearly what each form of the hybrid has

inherited from its parents our plate shows the latter, in the small frame at the right : the superior flower is *C. Spicerianum;* the inferior is the common form of *C. insigne.*

We may recapitulate the distinctive features of these two species in the following manner : — *C. insigne* has light-green leaves, the bract of the same length as the ovary, the upper sepal broadly ovate rounded, has a green ground excepting the edge and is thichly spotted with purple, the lower sepal larger than the lip, the petals are large with wavy edges, slightly tinged with numerous brown-purple longitudinal lines, the staminode is almost quadrangular, yellowish, with a strong callus towards the centre.

C. Spicerianum is notably smaller in every part, especially the flower; the leaves are dark green; the bract is much shorter than the ovary; the upper sepal is very broad, obovate-romboid, white with a bright-purple median vein, the lower sepal is notably smaller; the petals are relatively smaller, rather crisped, with one median purple line; the staminode is rounded, undulated, violet-purple margined with white.

If we compare the seven forms of *C. Leeanum* which our plate figures with their parents, we remark in all, more or less, the trace of the median purple stripe on the upper sepal and petals of *C. Spicerianum;* most of them have also on the upper sepal the small purple blotches of *C. insigne;* two of them have the upper sepal more rounded than the latter; the others more obovate, like the former. The first form to the left in the upper row is the one which most resembles *C. Spicerianum;* but the shape of the upper sepal and the staminode remind us strongly of *C. insigne.* The colouring of the four others is also most like *C. insigne.* As to the two upper ones, the one to the right on account of its golden shade, resembles *C. Engelhardtae* variety, but the upper sepal is much less blotched; the one to the left, remarkable for its size is strongly allied to *C. Yvonnae.* They are all superb plants.

THE FÊTE OF THE ORCHIDS.

The 19th of April was really a day of rejoicing for the members of the ORCHIDÉENNE, in Brussels. At half past ten a. m., the Jury found a splendid collection of Orchids waiting for their appreciation and admiration. At half past twelve the orchidists assembled to celebrate their annual Banquet which was most successful; they then visited the magnificent Floral nurseries of Messrs LUCIEN LINDEN & C°, at Moortebeek, as well as the remarkable collection of the well-known amateur M. CHARLES VAN WAMBEKE. We will briefly sketch the different parts of the programme of the day.

THE MEETING.

We can only mention the most remarkable species and varieties exhibited, our space being limited.

Amongst the magnificent Odontoglossum, *O. crispum calos*, with large blood-red blotches, a splendid variety; *O.* × *spectabile*, large bright-yellow flower, richly spotted; *O. crispum meleagris*, a wonderful variety with all its divisions blotched and dotted with red on a light lilac groud, a very fine round flower; *O. crispum roseum*, a pretty flower, admirably coloured; *O. Pescatorei guttatum*, the three sepals thickly blotched, splendidly coloured the petals and the lip slightly blotched; *O. miniatum*, enormous blotches, exceptionally dark; *O.* × *concinnum, Wilckeanum* genus, magnificent, particularly the blotches. All these fine Odontoglossum came from the HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE. From the same source, *Cypripedium Wallisi* with its long, light-green, veined, oval pavilion; *Cattleya Mossiae* × *Mendeli* with its pure white divisions and lip so distinguished in shape and colour; *Oncidium sp. nova*, the reddish-purple and yellow colouring of which is most effective; *Cattleya Mendeli* very fine; *Cattleya Mendeli eximia; Eulophia congoensis* bearing some resemblance to the pink-flowered Calanthe, etc.

M. JOS. MOENS exhibited some fine Cypripedium, especially *C. Stella, C. excelsior, C. Charleanum* dedicated to M. CHARLES MADOUX. M. PAUWELS continues to send us beautiful *Odontoglossum Rossi majus*, of which he possesses a remarkable collection; he also exhibited a very fine *Odontoglossum Reichenheimi* well-flowred and a *Cattleya speciosissima* of extreme beauty.

Messrs LUCIEN LINDEN & C° exhibited an interesting series of *Odontoglossum cirrhosum maximum* very richly flowered, some *Cochlioda vulcanica grandiflora*, well deserving their last name, and a group of very beautiful *Cattleya Trianae*, etc.

Mr THOMPSON sent a fine *Cattleya Lawrenceana*, an *Odontoglossum sceptrum var. argus* and a *Cattleya Skinneri Thompson's var.;* M. WAROCQUÉ an *Oncidium ampliatum majus*, a gigantic specimen with thirty flower-spikes.

We may further mention *Cattleya Trianae var. Schulziana* belonging to M. JOHN SCHULZ, *Cattleya Skinneri var. oculata* from M. CAHUZAC, *Cattleya Mendeli* from Messrs DALLEMAGNE & C°, *Cypripedium Rothschildianum* and *Odontoglossum Wambekeanum* from M. VAN WAMBEKE; *Odontoglossum polyxantum* from M. CAPART; *Polycycnis muscifera* and *Nanodes Mantini* from M. E. LIBRECHT, Paris.

Mr Thompson, amateur, from Stone (England), presided the Jury; M. Cahuzac from Bordeaux, performed the office of secretary.

THE BANQUET.

The Banquet at which nearly all the principal Orchidists in Belgium attended, included among its guests the president and secretary of the Jury, as well as the « Father of Orchids » M. Jean Linden, who, when the time for the toasts came, was honoured with great enthusiasm. M. Lucien Linden partook of the honours of the day with his respected Father. It would be ungrateful to omit the name of Dr Capart, the soul of these friendly gatherings, who superintended the gastronomic part with an art quite unlooked for in an illustrious physician.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MESSRS LINDEN & Co.

This Establishment, of which we will give a further description later on, has literally astonished the visitors. All declared, that no other establishment could be compared with it. Everything is admirably conceived, the system for the ventilation, light, heating, the interior distribution, the communication between the differents parts, nothing has been neglected, everything has been executed in the most intelligent way. The forty thousand Odontoglossum, the thousands of Cattleya, Cypripedium and other plants, grow there with surprising vigour. When all the plants are in full vegetation, a visit to this Establishment will be quite a treat for the Orchidist as for the simple amateur of beautiful flowers.

AT M. VAN WAMBEKE'S.

The garden and hot-houses, everything here shows the lover of nature. If M. Van Wambeke has a fine collection of Orchids, if he understands them throughly, he is none the less fond of other kinds of plants, as we may judge by his splendid collections of Cineraires and Auriculas. To this affection for pretty flowers, be they what they may, M. Van Wambeke joins a precious quality, the communicative sincerity of his enthusiasm; he is a friend who receives with cordiality and possesses the art of proposing a toast to the Orchidists who assembled at his house on the 19th of April, a day that will be long-remembered by all.

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PART LXIV-LXV. MAY-JUNE 1896.

LINDENIA

ICONOGRAPHY

OF ORCHIDS

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J. LINDEN, LUCIEN LINDEN and A. COGNIAUX.

THE COLOURED PORTRAITS BY

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> J. O'B.— GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, *April* 28, 1894, *p.* 528.

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ODONTOGLOSSUM × RUBIGINOSUM L. LIND.

PL. DXVII.

ODONTOGLOSSUM × RUBIGINOSUM L. LIND.

THE RUBIGINOUS ODONTOGLOSSUM.

ODONTOGLOSSUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 11.
Odontoglossum × *rubiginosum*. Hybridum verisimiliter inter *O. crispum* et *O. sceptrum* apud naturam productum.
Odontoglossum × *rubiginosum* L. LIND. in *Journ. des Orchid.*, VII, pp. 40, 50 et 60 (1896).

The principal horticultural publications have already drawn the attention of amateurs to the wonderful series of new forms of Odontoglossum which have been recently introduced by the Brussels HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, and by Messrs. LUCIEN LINDEN et C°, Moortebeek, several of which have obtained the highest awards at the different Exhibitions held last Spring. It has been decided by the Editor of the *Lindenia* to devote an extra number to some of the most remarkable amongst them.

O. × *rubiginosum*, which must be placed foremost on the list, is well worthy of its place, as may be seen by our plate. In form the flowers are almost like those of a very broad form of *O.* × *Wilckeanum*, but much deeper in colour. The sepals are broadly-lanceolate, acuminate, the edges are rather wavy, of a light yellow, which changes to white towards the base, ornamented with very large irregular chocolate-brown blotches. The petals are of the same colour as the sepals, but notably broader, acute or shortly acuminate, margins irregularly denticulate-lobate, with a very large irregular blotch above the centre and four or five smaller ones towards the base. The lip is narrowly obovate, shortly acuminate, edges wavy and rather ragged, with a large irregular blotch and others smaller of a lighter brown than those on the sepals; towards the base there are numberless short, diverging lines of the same colour. The column is yellowish-white, somewhat blotched with reddish-brown.

According to M. LUCIEN LINDEN, this fine plant is most probably a natural hybrid between *O. crispum* and *O. sceptrum* and we believe this opinion to be well founded. We may here remark that *O. sceptrum*, which is considered by M. LINDEN as being a distinct specific type (*Les Orchid. exot.*, p. 866), is classed by other authors as being simply a variety of *O. luteo-purpureum*. Whereas the latter, crossed with *O. crispum*, has produced *O. Wilckeanum*, which bears great analogy to our plant, but is however clearly distinct.

On the other hand, the cross of the two species *O. crispum* and *O. sceptrum*, has already produced *O. Harvengtense* L. LIND., figured in the preceding volume of the *Lindenia* (X, pl. 478). It suffices to compare the plates 478 and 517 to see

how greatly the two products, which appear to result from the crossing of the same species differ one from the other; this will not appear so strange, when we remember how one of the parents of this hybrid, *O. crispum*, is apt to vary.

O. rubiginosum, presented at the Meeting of the ORCHIDÉENNE on the 8th of last March, obtained the highest award, a First-class Diploma of Honour, unanimously and by acclamation.

A. C.

ACANTHEPHIPPIUM MANTINIANUM L. LIND et COGN. — Cette jolie et bien curieuse Orchidée, a été introduite des îles Philippines par L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE et elle a fleuri tout récemment dans les serres de cet établissement. Elle se rapproche assez de l'*A. bicolor* LDL., espèce propre à l'île de Ceylan, dont elle se distingue surtout par son port plus robuste, ses pseudobulbes entre autres ayant à peu près une longueur double de ceux de ce dernier; par ses fleurs de couleur assez différente; par ses sépales latéraux formant vers leur partie centrale une gibbosité beaucoup plus forte que dans les autres espèces du genre; par les pétales un peu plus courts que les sépales, à onglet très large, puis obtusément ovales-rhomboïdes et à sommet arrondi, au lieu d'être égaux aux sépales, linéaires-oblongs et aigus; par le labelle dont le disque épaissi porte cinq côtes presque également saillantes, les trois internes se prolongeant un peu sur le lobe terminal, qui pour le reste est lisse, au lieu que le disque de l'*A. bicolor* ne porte que deux lamelles séparées par une ligne élevée, n'atteignant par le lobe terminal, qui est garni d'aspérités. Les fleurs sont fort étalées. Les bractées, longues d'au moins 3 centimètres, sont fort ventrues, d'un vert fortement teinté de brun pourpré. Les sépales sont luisants sur leurs deux faces, d'un jaune un peu nuancé de vert; leur face interne est ornée inférieurement de nombreux gros points pourpres, tandis que la partie supérieure — la moitié pour le sépale dorsal, le tiers pour les sépales latéraux, — est d'un pourpre foncé, avec sept bandes longitudinales d'un blanc jaunâtre. Les pétales ont la même couleur que les sépales, sauf que leur partie inférieure est plus blanche. Le labelle est luisant et d'un blanc de cire, avec quelques points pourpres à l'extérieur, tandis qu'à la face interne, la partie épaissie du disque est d'un jaune orangé, avec des sillons ponctués ou lignés de pourpre vif. La colonne est blanche, avec la partie relevée du pied marquée intérieurement de cinq lignes de points d'un pourpre vif.

Exposé au Meeting de L'ORCHIDÉENNE du 16 juin dernier, l'*A. Mantinianum* a obtenu, à l'unanimité, un diplôme d'honneur de première classe. Nous avons le plaisir de le dédier à M. GEORGES MANTIN, le savant orchidophile français dont les collections sont si renommées.

***

POLYSTACHYA VILLOSA COGN. — Pseudobulbe « bizarre, de forme plate et ronde comme un disque; » d'après le croquis qui nous est communiqué, il est globuleux-déprimé et paraît avoir au moins 6 à 7 centimètres de diamètre. Il est surmonté de deux feuilles membraneuses un peu coriaces, dressées, lancéolées-spathulées, aiguës, assez longuement atténuées inférieurement, d'un pourpre violet, longues de 8-9 centimètres, large de 2 centimètres. Pédoncule commun arqué ou flexueux, grêle, arrondi, d'un pourpre violacé foncé, brièvement et densément velu, un peu rameux, long d'environ 3 décimètres. Bractées membraneuses, réfléchies, étroitement ovales, finement acuminées, très brièvement velues sur les deux faces, longues de 7-8 millimètres. Ovaire densément velu, vert un peu teinté de

(To be concluded on p. 32.)

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM LDL. var. CALOS L. LIND.

J. De Bosschere pinx. *J. Goffart chrom.*

PL. DXVIII.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM LDL. var. CALOS L. LIND.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM, FINE VARIETY.

ODONTOGLOSSUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 11.

Odontoglossum crispum. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 101.

Var. Calos. Floribus magnis; sepalis petalisque latiusculis, margine satis undulatis, albis et ad medium macula ampla saepius unica irregulariter rotundata intense purpureo-sanguinea ornatis; labello ad medium flavo-aurantiaco, caeteris albo, purpureo-sanguineo plurimaculato; columna purpureo et flavo variegata.

Var. Calos L. LIND.; *Journ. des Orchid.*, VII, pp. 60 et 68 (1896). — *Ill. Hort.*, ser. 6, III, p. 127 (1896). — *Lindenia*, XI, p. 75 (1896).

Since the *Odontoglossum crispum* has been discovered on the mountains of New Grenada, more than half a century ago, it has given birth to numberless varieties, and the list of the most typical, of those which have received a particular name, would at the present time be long indeed. Several of these varieties, such as *O. Alexandrae*, *O. Bluntii*, *O. Chestertonii*, etc., were even at first considered as distinct species. *O. Andersonianum*, *O. Jenningsianum*, *O. limbatum*, *O. Ruckerianum*, have been described by some authors, and specially by Messrs. VEITCH, as varieties, of *O. crispum;* but they are more commonly considered as natural hybrids between this species and one or the other of its neighbours.

One might suppose that, the region where this species, so commonly cultivated grows and of which hundred of thousands of plants have been introduced, had been throughly explored and that nothing further could be discovered there, especially when we consider the length of time this region has been open to explorers. However, such is not the case, and great was the excitement amongst the Orchidists when, quite recently, the Messrs LINDEN exhibited a series of new varieties one after the other, several of them surpassing in beauty those hitherto seen in Europe.

Some of these new varieties were exhibited at the Meeting of the Brussels ORCHIDÉENNE, on the 19th of last April, and were greatly admired. *O. crispum Calos* coming foremost on the list. The flowers of this variety are 4 inches in diameter. The sepals and petals are rather broad, the edges slightly wavy, with a pure white ground; each bearing one blotch in the centre, but very large, rounded irregularly, of a deep blood-red colour, which on the sepals gradually becomes paler towards the apex. The lip is pure white, with the exception of the central part, which is orange-yellow and is surrounded by several red-purple blotches. The column is variegated with yellow and red.

A. C.

(*Concluded from p.* 30.)

pourpre. Sépales et pétales dressés, un peu charnus, obtus, « vieil or » ou d'un jaune rougeâtre; les sépales un peu plus foncés, avec des veines un peu plus rouges, légèrement velus en dehors, longs de 6 millimètres, le dorsal ovale-oblong, les latéraux largement ovales-triangulaires; pétales un peu plus courts, oblongs-spathulés, avec trois fines nervures. Labelle supère, un peu charnu, étroitement onguiculé, largement ovale, distinctement trilobé, d'un jaune faiblement teinté de rouge, à lobes latéraux largement arrondis, marqués de fines veines rouges dirigées vers la base; lobe terminal un peu émarginé et à peine apiculé au sommet; disque muni dans la partie centrale de deux très légères côtes finiment velues. Colonne très courte.

Cette curieuse petite espèce a fleuri sur la fin du mois de mai dernier dans les serres de Mme Adde, au château de Colombier Monpelou, à Paillac (Médoc), qui l'avait reçu de Madagascar.

***

COELOGYNE LURIDA L. Lind. et Cogn. — Plante toute très glabre. Pseudobulbes grêles, longuement atténués supérieurement, arqués, longs de 6 centimètres, surmontés d'une seule feuille. Celle-ci est pétiolée, dressée, membraneuse un peu coriace, oblongue-lancéolée, brièvement acuminée, aiguë inférieurement, à neuf nervures, longue de 14-15 centimètres, large de 3 $^1/_2$-4 centimètres, d'un vert assez foncé; pétiole assez grêle, canaliculé antérieurement, un peu rugueux, long de 4 centimètres. Grappes dressées, 6-7-flores; pédoncule commun assez grêle, comprimé, d'un vert blanchâtre et un peu nuancé de brun; pédicelles presque filiformes, étalés, rougeâtres. Bractées caduques, très minces, sèches, blanchâtres, oblongues aiguës, concaves, multinerves, égalant l'ovaire. Ovaire linéaire-claviforme, droit, obtusément trigone, à six côtes fines, pourpré, long avec le pédicelle de 16-18 millimètres. Sépales membraneux, étalés-ventrus à la base puis dressés, libres, égaux, largement oblongs, aigus, à cinq nervures dont la médiane est fort saillante et presque carénée sur le dos, longs de 2 centimètres, d'un jaune un peu verdâtre, fortement teintés de pourpre inférieurement. Pétales finement membraneux, dressés, linéaires-ligulés, longuement atténués supérieurement, aussi longs et presque de même teinte que les sépales. Labelle de la longueur des sépales, fortement trilobé, à onglet large dressé et pourpré; lobes très minces, blancs; les latéraux obovales-oblongs, arrondis au sommet, infléchis vers la colonne; le terminal étalé, muni d'un onglet jaunâtre long et assez large, émarginé au sommet, dilaté de chaque côté en deux lobules redressés arrondis et à bords un peu fimbriés; disque présentant deux crêtes longitudinales jusqu'au sommet de l'onglet du lobe terminal. Colonne presque aussi longue que les sépales, blanchâtre, grêle inférieurement, munie supérieurement de deux larges ailes membraneuses et vertes, qui se réunissent au sommet en contournant le clinandre. Anthère imparfaitement biloculaire.

Cette espèce est remarquable par la jolie teinte de ses fleurs; elle a fleuri vers le milieu du mois de mai dernier dans les serres de L'Horticulture Internationale.

A. Cogniaux.

ODONTOGLOSSUM × WILCKEANUM RCHB. F. var. RUFUM L. LIND.

A. Goossens pinx.

PL. DXIX.

ODONTOGLOSSUM × WILCKEANUM RCHB. F. var. RUFUM L. LIND.

Mr. WILCKE'S ODONTOGLOSSUM, REDDISH-BROWN VARIETY.

ODONTOGLOSSUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 11.

Odontoglossum × *Wilckeanum*. Hybridum inter *O. crispum* et *O. luteo-purpureum* apud naturam et artificiosa fecundatione productum.

Odontoglossum × *Wilckeanum* RCHB. F. in *Gard. Chron.*, new ser., XIII, p. 298 (1880); XXI, p. 640, fig. 122 (1884); XXIV, p. 205, fig. 43 (1885); XXV, p. 76, fig. 14 (1886). — WARNER, *Sel. Orchid.*, ser. 3, tab. 23. — VEITCH, *Man. Orchid. Pl.*, part. I, p. 78, cum ic. (1887). — *L'Orchidoph.*, 1890, p. 382. — *Journ. des Orchid.*, I, p. 228 (1890); IV, p. 216, fig. 66 (1893); VI, p. 72 (1895). — STEIN, *Orchideenb.*, p. 400 (1892). — L. LIND., *Les Orchid. exot.*, p. 887, fig. 128 (1894). — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 596 (1894).

O. × *Denisoniae* DENNING in *Fl. Magaz.*, new ser. 1872, tab. 26. — STEIN, *Orchideenb.*, p. 383 (1892). — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 559 (1894) (secund. ROLFE in *Orch. Rev.*, I, p. 202).

O. × *Scottii* HORT.; *Gard. Chron.*, new ser., XIX, p. 222 (1883); XXIV, p. 620 (1885).

Odontoglossum × *Shuttleworthii* HORT.; *Gard. Chron.*, new ser., XXI, p. 490 (1884); XXIV, p. 620 (1885).

O. × *macrospilum* RCHB. F. in *Gard. Chron.*, new ser., XXIV, p. 70 (1885); O'BRIEN, loc. cit., p. 620. — *L'Orchidoph.*, 1885, p. 132, fig. 9. — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 575 (1894).

O. × *prionopetalum* O'BRIEN in *Gard. Chron.*, new ser., XXIV, p. 620 (1895).

O. × *Claesianum* L. LIND. in *Lindenia*, VI, p. 65, tab. 271 (1890).

O. × *Bergmani* L. LIND. in *Lindenia*, VI, p. 95, tab. 286 (1890); *Les Orch. exot.*, p. 881 (1894). — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 541 (1894).

Odontoglossum × *Leroyanum* CASTLE in *Gard. Chron.*, ser. 3, VII, p. 704 (1890). — *Journ. des Orchid.*, I, p. 133 (1890); II, p. 373 (1892). — *L'Orchidoph.*, 1891, p. 112, cum tab. col.

Var. albens RCHB. F., in *Lindenia*, I, p. 75, tab. 35 (1885). — *L'Orchidoph.*, 1885, p. 132, cum tab. col. (fig. 2). — O'BRIEN in *Gard. Chron.*, new ser., XXV, p. 76 (1886). — L. LIND., *Les Orchid. exot.*, p. 888 (1894). — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 596 (1894).

Var. atropurpureum HORT.; *Gard. Chron.*, ser. 3, IX, p. 563 (1891). — ROLFE in *Orch. Rev.*, I, p. 275 (1893). — *O. crispum var. Président Zhaldua* RODIGAS in *Ill. Hort.*, XXXVI, p. 31, tab. 79 (1889).

Var. aureum HORT.; *Journ. des Orchid.*, VI, p. 72 (1895).

Var. Dobbelaerae HORT.; *Orch. Rev.*, III, p. 16 (1895).

Var. elegans HORT.; *Orch. Rev.*, I. p. 135 (1893).

Var. elongatum LIND. in *Journ. des Orchid.*, VII, p. 40 (1896).

Var. excelsior HORT.; *Orch. Rev.*, II, p. 241 et 242, fig. 27 (1894).

Var. Godefroyae O'BRIEN in *Gard. Chron.*, new ser., XXV, p. 76 (1886).

Var. grande HORT.; *Orch. Rev.*, II, p. 223 (1894, — nomen tantum).

Var. Leroyanum ROLFE in *Reichenbachia*, ser. 2, I, p. 47 et 77, tab. 37. — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 596 (1894).

Var. lyroglossum O'BRIEN in *Gard. Chron.*, new ser. XXV, pp. 76 et 77, fig. 15 (1886). — *O. lyroglossum* HORT.; *Gard. Chron.*, new ser., XVII, p. 632, fig. 97 (1882). — L. LIND., *Les Orch. exot.*, p. 868, fig. 122 (1894). — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 575, cum ic. (1894).

Var. nobilior HORT.; *Gard. Chron.*, ser. 3, XI, pp. 698 et 700 (1892). — ROLFE in *Orch. Rev.*, I, p. 275 (1893).

Var. olivare LIND. in *Journ. des Orch.*, VII, p. 40 (1896).

Var. pallens RCHB. F. ex WILLIAMS, *Orch. Alb.*, V, tab. 201 (1885). — O'BRIEN in *Gard. Chron.*, new ser., XXV, p. 76 (1886). — STEIN, *Orchideenb.*, p. 400 (1892). — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 597 (1894).

Var. Pittianum HORT., *Journ. des Orchid.*, VII, p. 10 et 20 (1896). — *Gard. World*, 29 fevr. 1896, p. 413 et 414, cum ic.

Var. Rothschildianum SANDER in *Reichenbachia*, ser. 2, I, p. 47, tab. 22. — STEIN, *Orchideenb.*, p. 401. — WILLIAMS, *Orchid. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 597 (1894). — *O. crispum var. Rothschildianum* HORT.; *Gard. Chron.*, ser. 3, VII, p. 684 in nota (1890).

Var. Smeeanum ROLFE in *Orch. Rev.*, I, p. 205 (1893). — *O. Smeeanum* HORT.; *Gardening World*, 1890, p. 652. — *O. Marriottianum* (?) SMEE, l. c. 1889, p. 677, cum ic.

Var. sulphureum RCHB. F. in *Gard. Chron.*, new ser., XXI, p. 306 (1884). — STEIN, *Orchideenb.*, p. 401. — WILLIAMS, *Orchid. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 597 (1894).

Var. varians RCHB. F. in *Gard. Chron.*, new ser., XV, p. 330 (1881).

Var. rufum L. LIND., infra.

The first appearance of *Odontoglossum* × *Wilckeanum* dates from the year 1880; it flowered accidentally amongst a series of *O. crispum* cultivated by M. MASSANGE DE LOUVREX, at his Castle of Baillonville, near Marche, and was dedicated to M. WILCKE, the gardener of this well known amateur.

Professor REICHENBACH, who gave the description of it the same year in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, suggested the idea that it must be a natural cross between *O. crispum* and *O. luteo-purpureum*. This hypothesis expressed by such an eminent orchidologist, who without refute was the most competent judge in the matter at that time, seemed very likely and was generally admitted; but notwithstanding the competence of the author of this opinion, it had only the value of a supposition, for if the hybrid nature of the plant were recognized, some doubts might still be entertained as to what plants were its parents. Ten years later, however, this hypothesis was fully confirmed: M. ISIDORE LEROY, head-gardener to the Baron EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD, at the Castle of Armainvilliers (France) having succeeded in raising some seedlings in his hot-houses produced by crossing *O. crispum* with *O. luteo-purpureum*, the two species above mentioned, one of these seedlings flowered in 1890 and was called *O.* × *Leroyanum* but it was soon recognized as being identical to *O. Wilckeanum*, for it could only be distinguished from the primitive form of the latter by a very slight difference in the colour of the flower, a difference hardly sufficient to constitute a variety.

The success obtained by M. LEROY was doubly important, for not only did it confirm REICHENBACH's hypothesis, but the plant obtained was the first artificial hybrid of Odontoglossum raised in a hot-house in Europe.

In its primitive typical form, *O. Wilckeanum* bears a raceme of several very elegant flowers, which are sometimes about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The sepals oblong, the edges wavy, pale yellow ground with two or three large reddish-brown blotches; the petals are broader with denticulate edges, with the same blotches as on the sepals but smaller; the lip somewhat like that of *O. crispum*, is of a pale yellow, having at the two-thirds of its length a rather large reddish-brown blotch.

Since 1880, this hybrid has flowered in different collections but has often

(*To be concluded on p.* 36.)

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM LDL. var. MELEAGRIS L. LIND.

J. De Bosschere pinx. *J. Goffart chrom.*

PL. DXX.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM LDL. var. MELEAGRIS L. LIND.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM, SPECKLED VARIETY.

ODONTOGLOSSUM. Vide *Lindenia,* I, p. 11.

Odontoglossum crispum. Vide *Lindenia,* I, p. 101.

Var. Meleagris. Floribus magnis; sepalis petalisque latis, margine paulo undulatis, pallide roseo-lilacinis, basi albis, maculis numerosis irregularibus intense rubris punctisque ornatis; labello lato, ad medium late flavo-aurantiaco caeteris albo, irregulariter rubro plurimaculato; columna inferne rosea, superne atro-sanguinea.

Var. Meleagris L. LIND.; *Journ. des Orchid.,* VII, pp. 60 et 68 (1896). — *Ill. Hort.,* ser. 6, III, p. 127 (1896). — *Lindenia,* XI, p. 75 (1896).

This superb variety, which was exhibited with a series of Odontoglossum by the HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, at a Meeting of the ORDHIDÉENNE, on the 19th of last April, was considered by connoisseurs to be the success of the Exhibition. One glance at the plate suffices we think, to allow anyone to appreciate its extreme beauty, without any further praise being necessary.

O. crispum Meleagris has large round flowers, 4 inches in diameter. The sepals and petals are broad, the edges are slightly wavy, of a soft lilac-pink, gradually changing to white in the lower median part and base, entirely spotted with numerous irregular dark-red blotches and dots. The lip is broad, white, with a broad median zone of orange-yellow, surrounded by several very irregular red blotches. The column is rose in the lower part, dark purple in the upper part.

A. C.

(*Concluded from p.* 34.)

presented a notable difference, not only in the shape of the flowers, but also in their size and colouring. We have enumerated above, in the paragraph devoted to the bibliography, the variations which have been specially named and considered as varieties. Some are extremely beautiful and one of them, *var. albens*, has already been figured in the *Lindenia* many years ago (vol. I, pl. 35).

The new variety *rufum*, which flowered recently in the collections of the HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, where it was greatly admired, has very large deep yellow flowers, with reddish-blotches, not so large but more numerous than in the type.

We think it may be interesting to observe that M. ROLFE (*Orchid Review*, I, p. 202) gives *O. Wilckeanum* as a synonym of *O. Denisoniae*, which flowered in 1872 in Lord LONDESBOROUGH's collection and which was figured the same year in the *Floral Magazine*. As we have not the latter publication to hand, we cannot give our opinion on this subject, but if the identity of the two plants be well established, the law of priority would enforce the obligation of giving up the name of *O. Wilckeanum*, which only dates from 1880, and of calling this hybrid *O. Denisoniae*, as the latter plant was known for eight years before the former.

A. C.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM LDL. var. CITRATUM L. LIND.

A. Goossens *pinx.* P. De Pannemaeker *chrom.*

PL. DXXI.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM LDL. var. CITRATUM L. LIND.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM, LEMON-COLOURED VARIETY.

ODONTOGLOSSUM. Vide *Lindenia,* I, p. 11.

Odontoglossum crispum. Vide *Lindenia,* I, p. 101.

Var. citratum. Floribus majusculis; sepalis petalisque latis, pallide flavo-citrinis praecipue ad marginem; sepalis crispalis, immaculatis vel interdum ad medium maculis 1-2 satis parvis subrotundatis purpureo-fuscis ornatis; petalis laciniato-crispis, immaculatis; labello ad medium flavo-citrino, margine albo, superne fusco-purpureo plurimaculato, fauce purpureo-striato; columna alba, dorso superne purpureo-striata.

Var. citratum L. LIND., supra.

In this charming variety, the sepals and petals are broad, of a pale lemon-yellow, deeper towards the edges; the sepals are rather crisped, sometimes immaculate, sometimes having towards the central part one or two small round, purple-brown blotches; the petals have crisped-laciniate edges and are perfectly spotless. The lip is of a bright lemon-yellow colour in the centre, the margins are pure white; it is ornamented in the upper part with several small purple blotches, and towards the throat there are numerous short bright purple lines. The column is pure white, bearing on the back, towards the upper part, numberless small longitudinal purple lines, more or less confluent.

Several varieties of the yellow *O. crispum* have already been described, such as *var. aureum*, *flaveolum*, *sulphureum*, etc.; but in all these varieties the yellow colour soon fades and after a few days completely disappears; in the Odontoglossum figured here, on the contrary, the beautiful yellow colour is absolutely invariable. It is one of the prettiest forms amongst the superb Odontoglossum which flowered in the Establishment of Messrs. LUCIEN LINDEN & C°, at Moortebeek, and which caused lately so much sensation.

The new and magnificent orchid nurseries at Moortebeek, near Brussels, has some extraordinary grand varieties in reserve, that will cause some sensation and which will appear at the right time.

A. C.

LA CLASSIFICATION DES ODONTOGLOSSUM

Selon la classification de LINDLEY, perfectionnée par BENTHAM, le genre Odontoglossum doit être rangé dans la tribu des Vandées et la sous-tribu des Oncidiées. Il est surtout très voisin des Oncidium, dont il se distingue principalement par son labelle à partie inférieure redressée parallèlement à la colonne, à lobes latéraux dressés, et par la colonne plus ou moins allongée, à partie supérieure ne portant d'habitude des dents ou des ailes qu'autour du clinandre; tandis que dans les Oncidium, le labelle s'écarte de la colonne sous un angle très ouvert, ses lobes sont étalés ou réfléchis, et la colonne courte est munie antérieurement de deux larges ailes pétaloïdes.

Au point de vue ornemental, ce genre est incontestablement l'un des plus importants de la grande famille orchidéenne. Sur environ une centaine d'espèces qui le composent, il y en a plus de la moitié qui se rencontrent dans les cultures : M. LUCIEN LINDEN, dans ses *Orchidées exotiques,* en décrit 54, sans compter les nombreuses variétés et hybrides, et bon nombre d'entre elles ont une valeur ornementale de premier ordre.

Pour reconnaître facilement les espèces dans un genre aussi étendu, il serait nécessaire de le subdiviser en sections très naturelles et faciles à distinguer. Malheureusement, il paraît se prêter très difficilement à ce classement, car jusqu'ici aucun auteur n'est encore parvenu à grouper ses espèces d'une manière complètement satisfaisante.

LINDLEY, en 1852, avait établi six sections, dont il résumait comme suit les caractères :

I. Clinandre nu.
  A. Colonne portant au sommet des ailes prolongées en longues pointes ou cirrhes. I. EUODONTOGLOSSUM.
  B. Colonne sans ailes ou celles-ci réduites à des oreillettes.
    1. Labelle distinctement rétréci en onglet à la base.
      a. Labelle jaune . . . . . II. XANTOGLOSSUM.
      b. Labelle blanc ou pourpré . . . . . III. LEUCOGLOSSUM.
    2. Labelle sessile.
      a. Sépales latéraux parallèles, allongés, rétrécis en onglet à la base . IV. MYANTHIUM.
      b. Sépales divergeant en étoile, presque égaux, les latéraux sessiles ou peu onguiculés . . . . . V. ISANTHIUM.
II. Clinandre creusé en capuchon, à bords membraneux . . . . . VI. TRYMENIUM.

Comme exemples, on peut citer pour la 1re section, les *O. naevium, O. cirrhosum, O. Insleayi, O. luteo-purpureum,* etc.; pour la 2me, les *O. grande, O. maculatum, O. cordatum, O. tripudians, O. triumphans,* etc.; pour la 3me, les *O. nebulosum, O. Cervantesii, O. Bictoniense,* etc.; pour la 4me, l'*O. retusum;* pour la 5me, les *O. Lindenii, O. Pescatorei, O. crispum, O. hastilabium, O. Phalaenopsis,* etc.; et pour la 6me, les *O. citrosmum, O. coronarium, O. pulchellum,* etc.

BENTHAM, en 1883, s'abstint de relever ces sections, qu'il considère pour la plupart comme de peu de valeur, les caractères qui les distinguent variant souvent d'espèce à espèce, et il n'essaya pas d'en établir de meilleures.

M. PFITZER, en 1888, a distingué les huit sections suivantes :

Sect. I. CRISPA. Limbe des feuilles engaînant sous les pseudobulbes; fleurs grandes, à divisions largement étalées, à couleur fondamentale variant du blanc au rougeâtre ou au violet clair; disque du labelle portant de fortes et longues callosités. Exemples : *O. crispum, O. Pescatorei, O. cirrhosum,* etc.

(*To be concluded on p.* 40.)

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM LDL. var. ASHWORTHIANUM O'BRIEN

PL. DXXII.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM LDL. var. ASHWORTHIANUM O'BRIEN.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM, Mr. ELIJAH ASHWORTH'S VARIETY.

ODONTOGLOSSUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 11.

Odontoglossum crispum. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 101.

Var. Ashworthianum. Floribus majusculis, intense roseo-purpureis et laete roseo marmoratis, margine irregulariter albo-argenteis; sepalis petalisque latis, margine crispulis, basi albis; labello intense purpureo et albo variegato basi luteo, disco ad medium lineis paucis irregularibus intense luteis ornato; columna dorso intense purpurea, antice flava.

Var. Ashworthianum O'BRIEN in *Gard. Chron.*, ser. 3, XIX, p. 196, fig. 26 (1896).

This beautiful variety was described last February by Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN, from some flowers sent by Mr. ELIJAH ASHWORTH, Harefield, Hall, Wilmslow, Cheshire, to whom he dedicated it.

The flowers are large; the sepals and petals are broad, with slightly crisped margins, of a very deep rosy-purple, veined with a paler rose, irregularly margined with silvery-white, with white base. The lip is deep purple, variegated with white, especially on the edges, the base is yellow, and on both sides of the callus, several irregular bright yellow lines. The column is deep purple on the posterior side, the anterior part is yellow.

Mr. O'BRIEN deems that in the group to which this variety belongs, it would be difficult to find more perfect and more richly coloured flowers. In form this Odontoglot is somewhat like the splendid *O. crispum apiatum*, with the brilliant colouring of *O. crispum Franz Masereel*.

A. C.

(*Concluded from p.* 38.)

Sect. II. LUTEOPURPUREA. Différant seulement de la sect. I par la couleur fondamentale des fleurs, qui est le jaune, avec de nombreuses macules sombres. Ex. : *O. luteopurpureum, O. gloriosum, O. triumphans, O. Hallii,* etc.

Sect. III. LINDLEYANA. Onglet et limbe du labelle très étroits; le reste comme sect. II. Ex. : *O. Lindleyanum.*

Sect. IV. LAEVIA. Végétation des sections précédentes; fleurs le plus souvent largement ouvertes, dont la couleur fondamentale est le vert et le violet; callosités du labelle faiblement développées. Ex. : *O. laeve, O. bictoniense, O. hastilabium,* etc.

Sect. V. MYANTHIUM *Ldl.* Végétation des sections précédentes; fleurs plus petites, en panicule, avec les sépales pairs étendus parallèlement en avant, à couleur variant depuis le jaune et l'écarlate jusqu'au brun et au violet. Ex. : *O. Edwardi* et *O. retusum.*

Sect. VI. TRYMENIUM *Ldl.* La plupart du temps seulement des gaînes, plus rarement aussi le limbe des feuilles engaînant sous les pseudobulbes; fleurs en grappe pendante; clinandre fortement frangé. Ex. : *O. citrosmum.*

Sect. VII. ROSSIANA. Seulement des gaînes membraneuses sous les pseudobulbes; fleurs en grappe dressée, de couleur fondamentale blanche ou rougeâtre; clinandre non frangé. Ex. : *O. Rossii, O. Cervantesii,* etc.

Sect. VIII. GRANDIA. Comme la section VII, mais végétation plus vigoureuse, et couleur fondamentale des fleurs jaunes. Ex. : *O. grande.*

Les sections V et VI sont empruntées à LINDLEY, mais elles sont caractérisées d'une façon différente. On trouvera sans doute que la couleur des fleurs est un caractère bien faible que pour servir à distinguer des sections génériques. A. C.

ODONTOGLOSSUM × SPECTABILE L. LIND.

J. De Bosschere pinx. *J. Goffart chrom.*

PL. DXXIII.

ODONTOGLOSSUM × SPECTABILE L. LIND.

THE REMARKABLE ODONTOGLOT.

ODONTOGLOSSUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 11.

Odontoglossum × *spectabile*. Hybridum *O.* × *excellenti* valde affine, apud naturam productum.

Odontoglossum × *spectabile* L. LIND. in *Journ. des Orchid.*, VII, pp. 60 et 68 (1896). — *Ill. Hort.*, ser. 6, III, p. 127 (1896). — *Lindenia*, XI, p. 75 (1896). — *Orch. Rev.*, IV, p. 158 (1896).

This magnificent natural hybrid, another of the recent introductions of the HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, made its first appearance in the Horticultural World at London, at the Meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, held on the 7th of last April; it was exhibited with a series of new Odontoglossum by the large Brussels Etablishment and was awarded the " Silver Banksian Medal; „ it was specially distinguished, for, besides the collective prize above mentioned, it was separately honoured by a Certificate of Merit. A few days after, on the 19th of the same month, it was shown at Brussels at the Meeting of the ORCHIDÉENNE where, with several of its cognates figured on the foregoing plates of this publication; it also obtained a most brilliant success.

The lovely flowers of *O.* × *spectabile* are of a good size; about 4 inches in diameter. The sepals and petals are broadly oblong, acute or shortly acuminate, the edges are rather wavy, especially of the petals, in colour they are of a bright, pale orange-yellow, slightly tinted with white in the lower part; they bear several chesnut-brown blotches more or less rounded, rather large, not very numerous and very irregular on the sepals, numerous and much smaller on the petals. The lip in shape bears some resemblance to that of *O.* × *excellens*, it is pure white excepting a broad central zone of a beautiful pale yellow; it has several very irregular, uneven reddish-brown blotches, and it is ornamented towards the base with numerous short bright purple veins. The column is of a yellowish-white, more or less variegated with purple-brown.

All the Orchidists are of the opinion that *O. spectabile* is undoubtedly a hybrid. They also agree on recognizing in it a great affinity with *O. excellens* RCHB. F.; but is this resemblance sufficient to affirm that it is only a form of the latter and consequently to annex it to this species as a variety? We judge that until artificial hybridization allows us to determine with certitude, it might be bold to affirm the positive filiation of a great number of natural hybrids, and that it is more prudent only to express hypotheses on the subject.

Even artificial productions are not always free from suspicion; one cannot always be certain, for instance, that a gardener through negligence or absence of mind has not changed the labels of the plants under his care.

O. × *excellens*, introduced from New-Grenada about 1879, was considered at first as a yellow variety of *O. Pescatorei;* but soon after REICHENBACH expressed the hypothesis that it might be the result of a natural crossing of this species with *O. tripudians*. It appears that in June 1891, an identical plant flowered at Messrs. VEITCH's, Chelsea, and that it was produced by artificial hybridization between *O. Pescatorei* and *O. triumphans*. Mr. WILLIAMS does not seem quite convinced as to the identity of the two hybrids, for in the 7th edition of his excellent *Manual* (1894), he only mentions, the crossing of *O. Pescatorei* with *O. tripudians* as the probable origin of *O.* × *excellens*.

Mr. ROLFE (*Orchid Review*, II, pp. 200-201) affirms that *O.* × *excellens* was produced by the crossing *O. Pescatorei* with *O. triumphans*, and annexes to it as varieties or even as mere synonyms, *O. Brandtii* KRAENZL., *O. Dellense* O'BRIEN, *O. eugenes* VEITCH, *O. Harvengtense* L. LIND. and *O. stellimicans* RCHB. F. However Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN, and more recently Mr. WILLIAMS, suppose that *O. Dellense* is a natural hybrid between *O. Pescatorei* and *O. praenitens;* and on the other hand Mr. L. LINDEN considers *O. Harvengtense* as the result of the crossing of *O. Pescatorei* with *O. tripudians*.

We thus see to what divergence of interpretation these hybrids give rise to; therefore we judge more prudent to abstain from any affirmation, and until the contrary be clearly proved, we consider *O. spectabile* as a distinct hybrid. *O. spectabile* is most like *O.* × *Dellense* (*Lindenia*, VII, pl. 335) and *O.* × *Harvengtense* (*Lindenia*, X, pl. 478); but by simply comparing the annexed plate with the varieties we have just quoted, it is easy to see that the three plants are far from being identical.

A. C.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM LINDL. var. AUGUSTUM L. LIND.

J. De Bosschere pinx. *J. Goffart chrom.*

PL. DXXIV.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM LINDL. var. AUGUSTUM L. LIND.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM, AUGUST VARIETY.

ODONTOGLOSSUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 11.

Odontoglossum crispum. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 101.

Var. augustum. Floribus magnis ; sepalis petalisque latis, margine satis undulatis, atropurpureo-chermesinis, irregulariter lateque albo-marginatis ; labello albo, late irregulariterque intense rubro-fusco maculato, disco ad medium striis pluribus irregularibus radiantibus flavo-vitellinis ornato ; columna superne atropurpurea.

Var. augustum L. LIND.; *Gard. Chron.*, ser. 3, XIX, pp. 646 et 655, fig. 106 (1896). — *Journ. des Orchid.*, VII, pp. 99 et 106, fig. 102 (1896). — *Ill. Hort.*, ser. 6, III, pp. 156 et 193, fig. 22 (1896). — *Journ. of Hortic.*, May 28, p. 485, fig. 80 (1896). — *Orch. Rev.*, IV, p. 192 (1896).

Odontoglossum augustum LIND. in *Journ. des Orchid.*, VII, p. 100 (1896).

For the paraphrasing of the Latin diagnosis given above of this wonderful novelty, we have borrowed the life-like description published in the *Illustration Horticole*, owing to the pen of our distinguished colleague, Mr. CH. DE BOSSCHERE : " The floral divisions are large, of a pearly white and of solid texture; in this flower, as painters would say, there is a strength which surprises and which is characteristic.

" The five divisions are blotched, but blotched so profusely, so brilliantly, that we are astonished and enraptured; the blotches are of a red-claret colour which is reflected in the ample white marges of all the divisions. The lip is white, with a reddish-brown blotch and yolk-coloured veins, the lip is so beautiful and characteristic, that the name of *augustum*, which is fully justified, was given to this variety.

" When we view the flower in a false light, it strikes as by the deepness of its coloration; it is like some butterfly with purple-tinted wings settled on a dark green ground. But when we bear it to the light, what a sudden transformation takes place! The white shines, the red is resplendent, the flesh becomes transparent, the flower is animated, decidedly it is the master-piece of its kind. „

Exhibited at the celebrated " Temple Show, „ the great annual Exhibition of the London Royal Horticultural Society, open from the 19th to the 21st of last May, *O. crispum augustum* was the " *clou* „ or as the English say the " *champion*, „ it obtained the highest award given to Orchids, a First-Class Certificate.

" The great sucess of the " Show „ says Mr. LUCIEN LINDEN, in his *Journal des Orchidées*, was the *O. augustum* that we exhibited and which had just flowered for the first time at Messrs. DALLEMAGNE & Cº, Rambouillet, from one of our importations dating two years back. It is certainly the most wonderful of wonderful Odontoglossum. Everyone declared it superior to *O. apiatum*,

belonging to Baron Schröder, which has held the palm hitherto. The enthusiasm it excited is indescribable. Hardly was it unpacked and placed, when offers of purchase were made : 200 guineas were immediately offered to me for it; then a dozen amateurs went up to 250 guineas, and four (amongst them the horticulturist, Mr. Backhouse of York) went up to 300 guineas. I had promised Mr. Jules Hye, of Ghent, who had made me the first offer, to let him have it at the highest price offered; therefore our great Belgian amateur is the happy owner of it. I must add that, before the end of this memorable day, I was asked to offer 50 guineas profit to Mr. Jules Hye, if he would give up the plant, offer that he declined without hesitation.

" This price of 300 guineas is the highest sum paid hitherto for an Odontoglossum. It is almost double the price *O. apiatum* was sold for.

" Every honour was shown to *O. augustum* in London : hardly had their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess Victoria and the Princess Maud, and his Royal Highness the Prince Charles of Denmark, arrived at the " Temple Show „ than they asked to see our group, and they greatly admired our " champion „ and warmly congratulated us for bringing " such a marvel „ to London.

" We may, three of us, heartly congratulate ourselves : Messrs. Dallemagne & C°, for having cultivated it and for having had the honour of its flowering for the first time in Europe; the Horticulture Internationale, for having introduced it with the splendid varieties which have flowered recently, as well as for the exhibiting and the selling of it; finally, Mr. Jules Hye, for being able to add the brightest of jewels to his incomparable collection of Odontoglossum. „

These enthusiastic appreciations are corroborated by the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, the first horticultural publication in the whole world which, in the May number, p. 655, thus begins the description of this variety : " *Messrs. Linden, of the Horticulture Internationale, have brilliantly maintained the honour of their Establishment by exhibiting the finest Odontoglossum blotched with rich crimson-purple that has ever been seen.* „

A. Cogniaux.

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PART LXVI. JULY 1896.

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UNE CORBEILLE IMPÉRIALE

PL. DXXV.

AN IMPERIAL CORBEILLE.

From time immemorial, flowers have been chosen as the most discreet medium, the best appropriated to express the most delicate, tender and elevated sentiments. If you desire to give anyone you love a token of respect and affection, the choicest and most suitable present would always be a corbeille of flowers, or even a bouquet.

Under such circumstances, no flowers can be compared to Orchids, which are unrivalled in elegance, variety of form, also in delicacy of colour, diversity and charming contrast of tints. For many years, they have been considered the queens of fashion; there is no grand fête, banquet or royal reception, where they do not figure in the place of honour, and all Orchidists, to whom we specially address ourselves, will readily admit we are only rendering justice to them.

These charming flowers have once more had the opportunity of establishing their incontestable superiority at the Fêtes, henceforth historical, given recently at Moscow for the Coronation of the Tsar and Tsaritsa.

The annexed photogravure shows the superb corbeille of Orchids, presented on the 6th of last May at the Petrovsky Palace, by a most distinguished Russian amateur, M. John Schulz, to Her Imperial Majesty Alexandra Feodorowna, the young Tsaritsa of all the Russias, on her arrival at Moscow to be crowned Empress.

We know that in similar circumstances, no present can be accepted by russian sovereigns, except the traditional tray with bread and salt. It would thus have been difficult to find a more delicate manner than that chosen by M. John Schulz, to present his respectful homage to his Sovereign, in stripping his hothouses of all their jewels in order to present them to Her Majesty.

The Corbeille, a veritable masterpiece of silver workmanship, which was one of the most remarkable ornaments in the Exhibition of Nijni-Novgorod, is an English crystal vase mounted in massive silver, with two silver handles, the whole supported on four deer's feet. The perfection and solidity of the work, executed by the cleverest artists, make it a work of the highest artistic value.

The height of the corbeille was 1^m30, by 0^m90 in width. Our engraving, which is the exact and faithful reproduction of the photography of this magnificent corbeille, gives but a feeble idea of the elegance and beauty, as also of the originality of this avalanche of flowers, chosen from one of the first collections in Russia.

In the upper part, were some superb varieties of *Laelia purpurata*, which unite grace and nobility to a majestic bearing; the divisions of the flower are rose, transparent, and the lip of a splendid purple-red, intermixed with the havannah colour, so rare and so distinguished, of the *Laelia grandis tenebrosa*. Next came some superb clusters of *Odontoglossum crispum*, of different varieties pure white and blotched, gracefully hanging over a foundation of verdure. Lower, the charming bouquets of the *Dendrobium nobile* blended well with the *Cattleya Trianae*, *Mossiae* and *Mendeli* of superior varieties; all these charming species blending their fresh delicate tints, rose, carmine, cream-white and purple to the edges of the Corbeille most harmoniously. Two sides of the Corbeille were adorned with *Miltonia vexillaria*, which voluptuously displayed their languishing charms down to the crystal of the vase; while on the two other sides, some *Dendrobium nobile*, more humble and timid, were mixed with some clusters of *Coelogyne cristata*, with flowers of a lovely white, relieved by gold on the centre of the lip.

These hundreds of precious flowers formed the happiest contrast; they were intermixed with ferns and *Asparagus plumosus*, which brought out their innumerable qualities and gave to this floral chef-d'œuvre the light and exquisite grace, without which no combination of flowers would please the eye.

What still added to the value of this imperial bouquet, was the distinction of the perfume of most of the flowers, from the Lily of the valley perfume of the *Coelogyne cristata*, to that of honey of the *Cattleya Mossiae*, subtile scents the blending of which deliciously embalmed the air.

This extremely delicate homage has been much appreciated by Her Imperial Majesty and gave an agreeable surprise to the noble and gracious Tsaritsa of all the Russias.

DENDROBIUM FORMOSUM ROXB. var. GIGANTEUM VAN HOUTTE

A. Goossens pinx. *P. De Pannemaeker chrom.*

PL. DXXVI.

DENDROBIUM FORMOSUM ROXB. var. GIGANTEUM VAN HOUTTE.

THE FINE DENDROBIUM, GIGANTIC VARIETY.

DENDROBIUM. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 13.

Dendrobium formosum. Pseudobulbis robustis, teretibus, pilosis, sulcatis, pendulis vel erectis; foliis distichis, oblongis vel ovato-oblongis, apice obtusis et oblique emarginatis; racemis brevibus, 3-5-floris, terminalibus axillaribusque; bracteis brevibus, ovatis; floribus amplis; sepalis patulis, oblongis, acutis, dorso carinatis; petalis multo latioribus, suborbicularibus, margine leviter undulatis; labello late obovato, cum basi columnae in calcar obtusum connato, lobis lateralibus parvis rotundatis, lobo terminali dilatato margine subintegerrimo apice retuso.

Dendrobium formosum ROXB. in WALLICH, *Cat.* n. 1998 (1828); *Fl. Ind.*, III, p. 485 (1832). — LDL. *Gen. and spec. Orchid.*, p. 81 (1830); in WALLICH, *Pl. Asiat. Rar.*, I, p. 34, tab. 39 (1830); in *Bot. Regist.*, XXIV, Misc. 86 (1838), XXV, tab. 64 (1839); in *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, III, p. 16 (1858). — PAXT., *Mag. of Bot.*, VI, p. 49, cum icon. (1839). — CH. LEMAIRE, *Fl. des serres de l'Anglet.*, nov. (1839). — *Fl. des Serres*, III, tab. 226 (1847). — CH. MORREN, *Ann. de Gand*, IV, p. 9, tab. 171 (1848). — RCHB. F. in WALP. *Ann. Bot.*, VI, p. 294 (1861). — DU BUYSSON, *L'Orchidoph.*, p. 311 (1878) (excl. var. *infundibulum* et *Jamesianum*). — VEITCH, *Man. Orchid. Pl.*, part. 3, p. 44, cum icon. (1888). — HOOK. F., *Fl. Brit. Ind.*, V, p. 721 (1890). — WATSON and BEAN, *Orchids*, p. 212 (1890). — *Reichenbachia*, ser. 2, I, p. 7, tab. 3. — STEIN, *Orchideenb.*, p. 195 (1892). — *L'Orchidoph.*, 1892, p. 374. — BOIS, *Les Orchid.*, p. 52 (1893). — L. LIND., *Les Orch. exot.*, p. 731 (1894). — KERCH., *Livr. des Orchid.*, p. 362, fig. 237 (1894). — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 339 (1894).

Dendrobium infundibulum RCHB. F. in *Gartenfl.*, tab. 1253 (non LINDL.).

Var. Berkeleyi RCHB. F. in *Flora*, 1882, p. 534; in *Gard. Chron.*, new ser., XIX, p. 110 et 210 (1883). — HOOK. F., *Fl. Brit. Ind.*, V, p. 721 (1890).

Var. sulphuratum HOOK. ex RCHB. F. in *Gard. Chron.*, new ser. XVIII, p. 437 (1882). — HOOK. F., *loc. cit.*

Var. giganteum. Planta tota robustior, pseudobulbis erectis, floribus multo majoribus.

Var. giganteum VAN HOUTTE in *Fl. des Serres*, XVI, p. 45, tab. 1633 (1865). — DU BUYSS., *L'Orchidoph.*, p. 312 (1878). — *Gard. Chron.*, new ser., XVII, p. 369, fig. 54 (1882). — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Alb.*, VII, tab. 308 (1887); *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 339 (1894). — STEIN, *Orchideenb.*, p. 196 (1892). — L. LIND., *Les Orchid. exot.*, p. 731 (1894).

This superb Dendrobium, considered the finest white-flowered species of all the genus, is widely dispersed throughout English India, on the Southern side of the Himalaya, from Nepaul to the Province of Assam; it is to be found southwards as far as Tenasserim and the Andaman Islands. It not only grows on the trunks of trees, but also on the rock sides, where the plants often attain a large growth, bearing flowers and fruits at the same time.

It is more than three quarters of a century ago that ROXBURGH discovered it in the Sylhet Forests and in the mountainous district of Garrow on the Tenasserim coast. Some years later, WALLICH found it in many localities; but it was only introduced by GIBSON in 1837 into European culture.

Dendrobium formosum has robust pseudobulbs, cylindric or slightly fusiform, articulate, rugose-costate, rather hairy, whitish or yellowish-green at first, turning

to brown as they grow older, 11 to 17 inches long, generally drooping when wild. The leaves are distichous, oblong or oval-oblong, semi-amplexicaul, obtuse and obliquely margined at the apex, of a dark green, 3 to 4 1/2 inches long. The flower-spike is short, drooping, 3-5 florous, terminal or almost terminal. The bracts short, oval. The flowers odoriferous, generally about 3 inches in diameter, pure white, with a large longitudinal orange-yellow blotch on the disk of the lip. The sepals are expanded, oblong, acute slightly carinate on the back. The petals are much broader than the sepals, almost rounded, the margins somewhat wavy. The lip is obovate, more or less expanded, fan-like, forming with the base of the column and the lateral sepals a broad obtuse spur half the size in length of the dorsal sepal; the lateral lobes slightly prominent, rounded; terminal lobe expanded, retuse at the apex, margins almost entire.

D. infundibulum Ldl., which is special to Tenasserim, has the aspect of *D. formosum*, of which it has even been given as a variety by M. le Comte du Buysson; it may however be distinguished by the leaves which are rather narrower and more deeply bi-lobed at the apex; by the sepals which are broader, oval-lanceolate and not oblong; by the lip obovate-oblong and not broadly obovate, denticulate on the edges, and not the median lobe more deeply bi-lobed, the base forming a spur as long as the dorsal sepal, and not half the size in length.

D. formosum giganteum has all the characteristics of the type, except that every part of the plant is more robust; the pseudobulbs are generally erect, and the flowers are notably larger, being usually 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 inches in diameter and even sometimes attaining 5 1/2 inches.

This splendid variety was described and figured for the first time by Van Houtte in 1865. Our plate has been painted after the plant exhibited by M. Knight, Director of the Royal Parks and Gardens of Laeken, at a Meeting of the Orchidéenne held on the 8th of March last, and which obtained a First-Class Certificate of Merit.

A. C.

TRICHOPILIA CRISPA LDL. var. MARGINATA WARNER

J. De Bosschere pinx. *P. De Pannemaeker chrom.*

PL. DXXVII.

TRICHOPILIA CRISPA LDL. var. MARGINATA WARNER.

THE CRISPED TRICHOPILIA, MARGINED VARIETY.

TRICHOPILIA. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 9.

Trichopilia crispa. Pseudobulbis ovatis, compressis-ancipitibus, vix sulcatis; foliis planis, pergameneis, late lanceolatis, acuminatis, recurvis; pedunculis deflexis, bifloris, pseudobulbis aequilongis; sepalis petalisque subaequalibus, patulis, lineari-lanceolatis, acutis, non tortis, margine undulatis; labello longiore, trilobato, basin versus manifeste bifoveato, lobis margine valde irregulariterque crispis, lateralibus rotundatis convolutis, intermedio dilatato bifido; columnae cucullo trilobo, laciniis omnibus fimbriatis.

Trichopilia crispa LDL., in *Gard. Chron.*, 1857, p. 342. — RCHB. F. *Orchid. Centr.-Amer.*, p. 13 (1866); *Xenia Orchid.*, II, p. 102 (1867). — BATEM., *Sec. Cent. Orchid.*, tab. 115 (1867).— DU BUYSS., *L'Orchidoph.*, p. 494 (1878). — WATSON and BEAN, *Orchid.*, p. 481 (1890). — STEIN, *Orchideenb.*, p. 576, fig. 173 (1892). — BOIS, *Les Orchid.*, p. 145 (1893). — L. LIND., *Les Orch. exot.*, p. 973 (1894). — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 733 cum ic (1894).

Trichopilia coccinea HOOK. in *Bot. Mag.*, tab. 4857 (non LDL.). — *Fl. des Serres*, XIV, p. 261, tab. 1490 (1861).

Trichopilia gloxiniaeflora KLOTZSCH ex RCHB. F., *Orch. Centr.-Amer.*, p. 13 (1866).

Trichopilia coccinea LDL. var. *crispa* ED. MORREN in *Belg. Hort.*, XXIV, p. 92 (part.) (1874). — VEITCH, *Man. Orch. Pl.*, part. IX, p. 178 (1893).

Var. marginata. Pseudobulbi breviores. Pedunculi 2-3-flori, floribus majoribus, intense coloratis. Sepala petalaque late albo-marginata. Labellum margine sublobulatum, anguste albo-marginatum.

Var. marginata WARNER, *Sel. Orchid. Pl.*, I, tab. 5 (1862). — VAN HOUTTE, *Fl. des Serres*, XVIII, p. 167, tab. 1925-26 (1870). — DU BUYSS., *L'Orchidoph.*, p. 494 (1878). — DE PUYDT, *Les Orchid.*, p. 325, tab. 43 (1880). — WATSON and BEAN, *Orchid.*, p. 481 (1890). — STEIN, *Orchideenb.*, p. 576 (1892). — WILLIAMS, *Orch. Grow. Man.*, edit. 7, p. 734 (1894).

The pseudobulbs of this fine Trichopilia are oval, greatly compressed, almost sharp-edged, slightly rugose, green, 2 to 2 1/2 inches long, each one bearing a single leaf, like all the other species of the genus. The leaves are almost smooth, parchment-like, broadly-lanceolate, acute at the apex, recurvate, dark green, 5 1/2 to 7 1/2 inches long. The peduncle is deflexed, generally bi-florous, about equal to the pseudobulbs. Flowers drooping, attaining 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 inches in diameter when well expanded. Sepals and petals nearly of the same size and shape, expanded, linear-lanceolate, acute, not twisted but wavy on the edges, of a blood-red more or less vivid and often ornamented with a narrow yellowish-white border. The lip is longer than the sepals, of a darker tint than the rest of the perianth, with a dark crimson throat, whitish outside, rolled up, funnel-shaped, with two small dimples at the base, tri-lobed, the lobes greatly and irregularly crisped on the edges, the lateral rounded, the terminal dilated and bifid. Clinandrium membranaceous, tri-lobed, with almost equal divisions and fringed-margins.

In the variety *marginata*, the pseudobulbs are shorter; the peduncles are often tri-florous; the flowers are larger and of a deeper coloration; the sepals

and petals are of a light crimson red, with an irregular broad white border; the lip is dark crimson, narrowly edged with white, the margins more jagged.

The question as to the specific identity of *T. crispa*, as well as its affinity to *T. coccinea* LDL. and *T. marginata* HENFREY, which are closely allied to it does not yet appear to us sufficiently elucidated, and on this subject there are as many opinions as authors. Some, like ED. MORREN, consider these plants as mere variations of one specific type, and M. le Comte DU BUYSSON seems disposed to adopt this view of the question. Others, like REICHENBACH, admit two species, namely *T. crispa* and *T. marginata*, the synonym of the latter being *T. coccinea*. WILLIAM HOOKER, and after him CH. LEMAIRE, have confounded *T. crispa* and *coccinea*, in figuring the former under the name of the latter. Messrs VEITCH admit as distinct species *T. coccinea* and *T. marginata*, adding *T. crispa* as a variety, and giving *T. crispa marginata* as a mere synonym of the second.

The synonymy above mentioned shows we have adopted REICHENBACH's opinion; we do not affirm that it is the best, but it is the one generally adopted.

Between *T. crispa* and *T. marginata*, the following differences may be noted: in the former the peduncles are bi-florous or even tri-florous, and the sepals and petals are bright red, with wavy edges; whereas in the latter the peduncles are uni-florous, and the sepals and petals are brownish green, with smooth edges.

The habitat of *T. crispa* is Central America, where it was discovered about forty years ago by WARSCEWICZ, who sent it to Mr. RUCKER, of West Hill, Wandsworth. The latter exhibited it in 1837 at the Horticultural Society of London; it was on that occasion that LINDLEY was able to study it and describe it in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

The variety *marginata*, which was described and figured by ROBERT WARNER in 1862, is far superior to the type and is considered the finest of cultivated Trichopilia. It appeared first in the collection of Mr. C. B. WARNER, of Stratfort Green, who had bought it with two other plants as ordinary *T. crispa;* when they flowered, the three plants proved to be different varieties, the finest of which was figured by ROBERT WARNER. Our plate, representing the same variety, has been painted from a plant belonging to Mr. ARN. WINCQZ, of Mons.

A. C.

CATTLEYA TRIANAE LINDL. et RCHB. F. var. IMPERATOR L. LIND.

J. De Bosschere pinx. J. Goffart chrom.

PL. DXXVIII.

CATTLEYA TRIANAE LIND. et RCHB. F. var. IMPERATOR L. LIND.

TRIANA'S CATTLEYA, EMPEROR VARIETY.

CATTLEYA. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 15.

Cattleya Trianae. Vide *Lindenia*, I, p. 63.

Var. Imperator. Sepalis petalisque intense roseis; labello toto intensissime purpureo, margine lobulato et valde fimbriato-crispo.

Var. Imperator L. LIND. supra.

We need not give here any description of the *Cattleya Trianae*, as most certainly all our readers know this splendid species; besides the *Lindenia* has already devoted seven plates to the illustration of some of its most remarkable variations (see vol. I, 29 and 31; vol. V, pl. 229 to 232; vol. IX, pl. 425).

The variety *Imperator*, which we figure to-day, has flowers of unequalled splendour, of incomparable richness of coloration : the sepals and the petals are bright rose, whereas the lip, as far as the bottom of the throat, is entirely of a very deep purple-red; the margins are greatly fringed-crisped.

C. Trianae Imperator was exhibited by Messrs LUCIEN LINDEN et C°, of Moortebeek, at a Meeting of the ORCHIDÉENNE held on the 10th of last May. According to unanimous opinion it was the finest of all the *C. Trianae* exhibited since the foundation of the ORCHIDÉENNE. The enthusiasm of the members of the Jury was so great at the sight of this superb variety, that several of them immediately proposed to award it a First-Class Diploma of Honour, with acclamation, " with thunderous applause " (*sic*), a distinction which was unanimously voted.

INSECTS AND FLOWERS

In a recent communication made to the Royal Academy of Belgium, M. FÉLIX PLATEAU has occupied himself with the artificial fecundation of flowers by insects, and more specially, of the way in which insects are attracted by the flowers, which sometimes would not be fertilized without their help, as is the case with Orchids.

The experiences made by M. PLATEAU have lead him to adopt the following conclusions :

The form of the flower or inflorescence has no influence, or at any rate a very secondary influence, with regard to the attraction of insects by plants.

Nothing proves that insects distinguish colours in the same way as the human eye.

The sense of smelling is often extremely developed in certain animals. Many of them are almost entirely guided by this sense in their search for food, and they perceive smells which do not effect the human olfactory organ.

Neither the form nor the bright colours of the flowers seem to have any influence whatever on insects; they visit the inflorescences which are not mutilated, but which are hidden by green leaves. So that insects do not seek flowers for the form and coloration our eyes appreciate, but appear to be guided towards them by some other sense than that of seeing.

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